

DESERT CLAIM WIND POWER PROJECT
KITTITAS COUNTY COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES APPLICATION

January 28, 2003

Submitted to:

KITTITAS COUNTY COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

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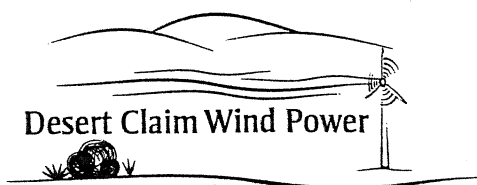
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**PART A: KITTITAS COUNTY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
SERVICES APPLICATION FORM AND
SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL
CHECKLIST**



FILE TITLE/#:

KITTITAS COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES APPLICATION

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY IN INK. ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS AS NECESSARY. THE FOLLOWING ITEMS MUST BE ATTACHED TO THIS APPLICATION PACKET:

- ☒ ADDRESS LIST OF ALL LANDOWNERS WITHIN 300' OF THE SITE'S TAX PARCEL.

Please see Part E.

- ☒ SITE PLAN OF THE PROPERTY WITH ALL PROPOSED: BUILDINGS; POINTS OF ACCESS, ROADS, AND PARKING AREAS; SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD AND REPLACEMENT AREA; AREAS TO BE CUT AND/OR FILLED; AND, NATURAL FEATURES SUCH AS CONTOURS, STREAMS, GULLIES, CLIFFS, ETC. (PLAT APPLICATIONS EXCLUDED)

Please see Part C.

THIS DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES APPLICATION IS USED TO APPLY FOR ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING APPROVALS. IF YOU ARE UNSURE WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING APPROVALS WILL BE NECESSARY FOR YOUR PROJECT, PLEASE CONTACT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES FOR ASSISTANCE.

1. Check all that apply to your project and complete those sections of the application:

- ☐ SECTION I. Zoning Structural Setback Variance - to place a structure closer to the lot line than allowed:
Fee - \$150
Residential front 15' side 5' rear 25'
Residential-2 front 15' side 5',10' rear 25'
Suburban, Sub.-II front 25' side 15' rear 25'
Agriculture, Liberty front 25' side 5' rear 25'
Rural-3 front 25' side 15' rear 15'
Forest&Range-20 front 25' side 10' rear 10'
Commercial Forest front 200' side 200' rear 200'
- ☐ SECTION II. Zoning Conditional Use Permit - proposing a use such as a bed & breakfast or campground.
Fee - \$350
- ☒ SECTION III. Request to Rezone - to change from the existing zone to another zone.
Fee - \$450
- ☐ SECTION IV. Shorelines Substantial Development/Conditional Use Permit - proposing a project greater than \$2,500 value w/in 200' of a water body listed in Section V.
Fee - \$350

- SECTION V. Shorelines Structural Setback Variance - to place a structure closer than 100' of (*denotes portion of shoreline requiring 200' setback):
- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|
| <i>Kachess River</i> | <i>Lake Keechelus</i> | <i>Lake Kachess*</i> |
| <i>Cabin Creek</i> | <i>Lake Cle Elum</i> | <i>Lake Easton</i> |
| <i>Log Creek</i> | <i>Cle Elum River</i> | |
| <i>Big Creek</i> | <i>Lost Lake*</i> | |
| <i>Little Creek</i> | <i>Unnamed Lakes (T.21 R.12)*</i> | |
| <i>Swauk Creek</i> | <i>Cooper Lake*</i> | |
| <i>Taneum Creek</i> | <i>Tucquala Lake*</i> | |
| <i>Teanaway River</i> | <i>Manastash Lake*</i> | |
| <i>(incl. West, Middle, North forks)</i> | <i>Manastash Creek (incl. South fork)</i> | |
| <i>Yakima River*</i> | <i>Naneum Creek</i> | |
| <i>Wilson Creek (so. of E'burg)</i> | <i>Columbia River*</i> | |
- SECTION VI. Flood Development Permit - for any construction or placement of buildings, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling in the FEMA 100-Year Floodplain.
- SECTION VII. Short Plat - to divide into 2-4 lots.
Fee - \$190 plus \$10/lot Transportation; \$125 plus \$50/hr. over 2.5 hrs. Environmental Health; and, \$175 Planning.
- SECTION VIII. Long Plat - to divide into 5 or more lots.
Fee - \$200 plus \$10/lot Transportation; \$625 plus \$50/hr. over 12.5 hrs. Environmental Health; and, \$400 Planning.
- ☑ SECTION IX. SEPA Environmental Checklist/Review - review required
Fee - \$100 initial in conjunction with Sections II, III, IV, or VIII. Other development proposals may also require completion of this section.

2. Name, mailing address and day phone of land owner(s) of record:

Please see Part D.

3. Name, mailing address and day phone of authorized agent, if different from landowner of record:

*David Steeb
Desert Claim Wind Power
304 South Water Street
Ellensburg, Washington, 98926
509.933.4777*

4. Contact person for application (select one): ☐ Owner of record ☒ Authorized agent
All verbal and written contact regarding this application will be made only with the contact person.

5. Street address of property:

Please see Part B.

6. Legal description of property:

*The project would be within portions of:
T19N-R18E Sections 4, 9, 17, 20, 21, 24-29, 35
T19N-R19E Sections 30, 31*

7. Tax parcel number:

Please see Part D.

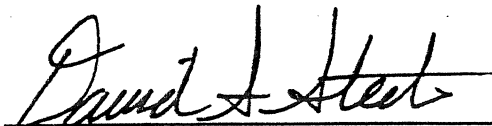
8. Property size:

5,237 acres

9. Narrative project description: describe project size, location, water supply, sewage disposal and all qualitative features of the proposal; include every element of the proposal in the description (be specific, attach additional sheets as necessary):

Please see Part B.

10. "Application is hereby made for permit(s) to authorize the activities described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief such information is true, complete, and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities. I hereby grant to the agencies to which this application is made, the right to enter the above-described location to inspect the proposed and or completed work."



Signature of Authorized Agent

1/28/03

Date

Please see Part D.

Signature of Land Owner of Record (required for application submittal) Date

☐ **SECTION I. ZONING STRUCTURAL SETBACK VARIANCE.**

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO COMPLETE: NONE.

1. Provision of zoning code for which this variance is requested and the way in which you wish to vary:
2. A variance may be granted when the following criteria are met. Please describe how each criteria is met for this particular request (attach additional sheets as necessary):
 - a. Unusual circumstances or conditions applying to the property and/or the intended use that do not apply generally to other property in the same vicinity or district, such as topography.
 - b. Such variance is necessary for the preservation and enjoyment of a substantial property right of the applicant possessed by the owners of other properties in the same vicinity.
 - c. That authorization of such variance will not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to property in the vicinity.
 - d. That the granting of such variance will not adversely affect the realization of the comprehensive development pattern.

☐ **SECTION II. ZONING CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT.**

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO COMPLETE: SECTION IX SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST.

1. Provision of the zoning code applicable:
2. A conditional use permit may be granted when the following criteria are met. Please describe how each criteria is met for this particular project (attach additional sheets as necessary):
 - a. The proposed use is essential or desirable to the public convenience and not detrimental or injurious to the public health, peace, or safety or to the character of the surrounding neighborhood.
 - b. The proposed use at the proposed location will not be unreasonably detrimental to the economic welfare of the county and that it will not create excessive public cost for facilities and services by finding that (1) it will be adequately serviced by existing facilities such as highways, roads, police and fire protection, irrigation and drainage structures, refuse disposal, water and sewers, and schools; or (2) that the applicant shall provide such facilities; or (3) demonstrate that the proposed use will be of sufficient economic benefit to offset additional public costs or economic detriment.

☒ **SECTION III. REQUEST FOR REZONE.**

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO COMPLETE: SECTION IX SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST.

1. Present zoning district

Agriculture 20 (AG-20) and Forest and Range (FR)
2. Zoning district requested:

Wind Farm Resource Overlay Zoning District
3. Applicant for rezone must demonstrate that the following criteria are met (attach additional sheets as necessary):
 - a. The proposed amendment is compatible with the comprehensive plan.

The Comprehensive Plan designation for the Project Area is Rural (see Figure 4). The "Utilities" chapter of the Comprehensive Plan was recently amended to include a provision for wind farms. The amendment states, "Wind Farms may only be located in areas designated as Wind Farm Resource overlay districts in the comprehensive plan."

The Comprehensive Plan states, "Rural lands in Kittitas County are now, and have historically been, a mix of resource lands, rural neighborhoods, and varied developments scattered throughout the county." The Plan's goals, policies, and objectives for land uses on rural lands are "established in an attempt to prevent sprawl, direct growth toward the Urban Growth Areas and Nodes, provide for a variety of densities and uses, respect private property rights, provide for residences, recreation, and economic development opportunities, support farming, forestry and mining activities, show concern for shorelines, critical areas, habitat, scenic areas, and open space while keeping with good governance and the wishes of the people of Kittitas County and to comply with the GMA and other planning mandates." (Comprehensive Plan, Chapter 8, Section 8.5).

The Comprehensive Plan states that some commercial and industrial uses are appropriate in rural areas.

"Economically viable farming and logging may occur with or beyond the state designated areas but more and more it is necessary to supplement income from outside sources in order to support natural resource operation. Other businesses and economic growth can be realized without sacrificing rural character." (Comprehensive Plan, Section 8.5(D)).

The Comprehensive Plan provides that, within rural lands:

- Development projects that result in the significant conservation of rural lands or rural character will be encouraged; and*
- Existing and traditional uses should be protected and supported while allowing as much as possible for diversity, progress, experimentation, development, and choice in keeping with the retention of rural lands.*

The land uses in and adjacent to the Project Area are mainly agricultural, electrical transmission, and rural residential. The Project would promote conservation of the Project Area's rural character because it would provide financial incentive and support to continue existing and traditional uses. This supplemental income from renewable energy development would relieve

development pressure that has resulted in conversion of farmland to residential development and suburban sprawl elsewhere in Kittitas County. The Project would provide sustainable economic benefits from the land, as do farming, forestry, and mining activities, which also are recognized as compatible with rural character.

- b. The proposed amendment bears a substantial relation to the public health, safety or welfare.

The Project bears a substantial relation to the public health, safety, and welfare. The Project will develop Kittitas County's renewable energy resource, wind. In doing so, it will provide a clean source of power while helping to reduce the region's dependence on non-renewable and often polluting energy sources. Additionally, the Project will provide added tax revenue while not increasing the demand for local public services, such as public safety, schools and utilities. Project-generated tax revenues can be used to pay for public services that improve public, health, safety and welfare.

- c. The proposed amendment has merit and value for Kittitas County or a sub-area of the county.

The Project has merit and value for Kittitas County. In addition to developing the County's renewable energy resource, reducing the region's dependence on non-renewable resources, and providing added tax revenue to support public services while not adding significant burdens on these services, the Project will promote conservation of the Project Area's rural character. The Project will do this by providing financial incentive and support to continue existing and traditional land uses in this portion of Kittitas County. This supplemental income and added tax revenue from renewable energy development would relieve development pressure that has resulted in the conversion of farmland to residential development and suburban sprawl elsewhere in the County.

- d. The proposed amendment is appropriate because of changed circumstances or because of a need for additional property in the proposed zone or because the proposed zone is appropriate for reasonable development of the subject property.

The proposed rezone is appropriate because the Project Area is suitable for Wind Farm development. See Part B for further detail.

- e. The subject property is suitable for development in general conformance with zoning standards for the proposed zone.

The land within the Project Area is zoned Ag-20 and FR under the Kittitas County Code (KCC; see Figure 3) Wind farms are a permitted use within these zoning designations, subject to the requirements of KCC Chapter 17.61A. Under KCC Chapter 17.61A, Desert Claim must obtain: (1) a Wind Farm Resource Development Permit and a development agreement with the County; (2) a site-specific amendment to the Comprehensive Plan land use designation map, changing the Project Area to Wind Farm Resource overlay district; and (3) a site-specific rezone of the Project Area to Wind Farm Resource Overlay Zoning District.

The development agreement may include standards for densities, number, size, setback, and location of turbines; mitigation measures; and other development conditions necessary to protect surrounding properties, the local neighborhood, or the county as a whole.

The Board of County Commissioners will make the final permit decision for the Project. The Board may approve the Project if it determines that: (1) the Project is essential or desirable to the public convenience; (2) the Project is not detrimental or injurious to the public health, peace, or safety, or to the character of the surrounding neighborhood; and (3) the Project will not be unreasonably detrimental to the economic welfare of the county and will not create excessive public cost for public facilities and services.

- f. The proposed amendment will not be materially detrimental to the use of properties in the immediate vicinity of the subject property.

The project will not be materially detrimental to the use of properties in the immediate vicinity of the Project Area because all existing land uses within the Project Area – including grazing, pasture, feed crop production, and rural residential development – would continue.

- g. The proposed changes in use of the subject property shall not adversely impact irrigation water deliveries to other properties.

The project will not adversely impact irrigation water deliveries to other properties.

□ **SECTION IV. SHORELINES SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT/
CONDITIONAL USE.**

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO COMPLETE: SECTION VI FLOOD DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION (IF LOCATED WITHIN 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN); SECTION IX SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST; AND, THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

- PROJECT DIAGRAMS WITH SCALE
- SITE PLAN(S):
 - VICINITY MAP, SITE LOCATION USING NATURAL POINTS OF REFERENCE (INCLUDE NAME OF WATER BODY)
 - SITE BOUNDARY
 - PROPERTY DIMENSIONS IN VICINITY OF PROJECT
 - ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK (OHWM)
 - TYPICAL CROSS SECTION(S) SHOWING:
 - EXISTING GROUND ELEVATIONS
 - PROPOSED GROUND ELEVATIONS
 - HEIGHT OF EXISTING STRUCTURES
 - HEIGHT OF PROPOSED STRUCTURES
 - PROPOSED LAND CONTOURS, 5' INTERVALS IN WATER, 10' LANDWARD OF OHWM
 - DIMENSIONS AND LOCATIONS OF EXISTING STRUCTURES TO BE MAINTAINED
 - DIMENSIONS AND LOCATIONS OF PROPOSED STRUCTURES
 - SOURCE, COMPOSITION, AND VOLUME OF FILL MATERIAL
 - COMPOSITION, VOLUME OF EXTRACTED MATERIALS AND PROPOSED DISPOSAL AREA
 - LOCATION OF PROPOSED UTILITIES
 - SEPTIC TANK COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

□ **SECTION V. SHORELINES 100' STRUCTURAL SETBACK VARIANCE.**

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO COMPLETE: SECTION VI FLOOD DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION (IF LOCATED WITHIN 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN); AND, THE FOLLOWING ITEMS MUST BE INCLUDED:

- PROJECT DIAGRAMS WITH SCALE
- SITE PLAN(S):
 - VICINITY MAP, SITE LOCATION USING NATURAL POINTS OF REFERENCE
 - SITE BOUNDARY
 - PROPERTY DIMENSIONS IN VICINITY OF PROJECT
 - ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK OHWM)
 - TYPICAL CROSS SECTION(S) SHOWING:
 - EXISTING GROUND ELEVATIONS
 - PROPOSED GROUND ELEVATIONS
 - HEIGHT OF EXISTING STRUCTURES

- O HEIGHT OF PROPOSED STRUCTURES
- O PROPOSED LAND CONTOURS, 5' INTERVALS IN WATER, 10' LANDWARD OF OHWM
- O DIMENSIONS AND LOCATIONS OF EXISTING STRUCTURES TO BE MAINTAINED
- O DIMENSIONS AND LOCATIONS OF PROPOSED STRUCTURES
- O SOURCE, COMPOSITION, AND VOLUME OF FILL MATERIAL
- O COMPOSITION, VOLUME OF EXTRACTED MATERIALS AND PROPOSED DISPOSAL AREA
- O LOCATION OF PROPOSED UTILITIES
- O SEPTIC TANK COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

1. Name of adjoining water body:
2. Proposed structural setback from the water body (in feet):
3. A variance may be granted when the following criteria are met. Please describe how each criteria is met for this particular request (attach additional sheets as necessary):
 - a. The hardship which serves as basis for granting of a variance is specifically related to the property?
 - b. The hardship results from the application of the requirements of the Act and not from deed restrictions or the applicants own actions?
 - c. The variance granted will be in harmony with the general purpose and intent of the Master Program?
 - d. The public welfare and interest will be preserved?

☐ **SECTION VI. FLOOD DEVELOPMENT PERMIT.**

FOR STRUCTURAL PROJECTS (SUCH AS HOME OR GARAGE), ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO COMPLETE:

- O PROJECT DIAGRAMS WITH SCALE
 - O SITE PLAN(S):
 - O VICINITY MAP, SITE LOCATION USING NATURAL POINTS OF REFERENCE
 - O SITE BOUNDARY
 - O DIMENSIONS AND LOCATIONS OF EXISTING STRUCTURES TO BE MAINTAINED
 - O DIMENSIONS AND LOCATIONS OF PROPOSED STRUCTURES
 - O SOURCE, COMPOSITION, AND VOLUME OF FILL MATERIAL
 - O COMPOSITION, VOLUME OF EXTRACTED MATERIALS AND PROPOSED DISPOSAL AREA
 - O SEPTIC TANK COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATIONS
- ONCE YOU HAVE SUBMITTED YOUR APPLICATION FOR FLOOD PERMIT, YOU MUST PROCEED TO HIRE A LICENSED SURVEYOR/ENGINEER. THE LICENSED

SURVEYOR/ENGINEER WILL ESTABLISH THE GRADE ELEVATION AT THE BUILDING PAD AND SEND TO YOU AND KITTTITAS COUNTY A LETTER CERTIFYING THAT ELEVATION. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GRADE ELEVATION AND THE ELEVATION OF THE 100-YEAR BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (BFE), PLUS 1 FOOT, IS THE ELEVATION AT WHICH THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE HOME MUST BE BUILT. IF YOUR LOT IS PARTIALLY IN THE FLOODWAY, A SURVEY OF YOUR PROPERTY MAY BE NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH THAT THE BUILDING IS NOT ENCROACHING ON THE FLOODWAY. ONCE BUILT, THE SURVEYOR "SHOOTS" THE ELEVATION OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE STRUCTURE AND SUBMITS AN ELEVATION CERTIFICATE TO KITTTITAS COUNTY.

FOR NON-STRUCTURAL PROJECTS (SUCH AS RIP-RAP PLACEMENT), ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO COMPLETE:

- O PROJECT DIAGRAMS WITH SCALE
- O SITE PLAN(S):
 - O VICINITY MAP, SITE LOCATION USING NATURAL POINTS OF REFERENCE
 - O SITE BOUNDARY
 - O ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK (OHWM)
 - O DIMENSIONS AND LOCATIONS OF EXISTING STRUCTURES
 - O SOURCE, COMPOSITION, AND VOLUME OF FILL MATERIAL
 - O COMPOSITION, VOLUME OF EXTRACTED MATERIALS AND PROPOSED DISPOSAL AREA

☐ **SECTION VII. SHORT PLAT.**

ITEMS TO COMPLETE: SEE SUBDIVISION CODE FOR PLAT REQUIREMENTS, AND THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

- O SHORT PLAT MAP - MIN. 5 PAPER COPIES
- O CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
- O COMPUTER CLOSURES
- O PUBLIC WORKS APPROVAL OF ACCESS REQUIREMENTS
- O PUBLIC HEALTH APPROVAL OF SOIL AND DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS
- O IRRIGATION DISTRICT (KRD, CASCADE ONLY) APPROVAL OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM

☐ **SECTION VIII. LONG PLAT.**

ITEMS TO COMPLETE: SEE SUBDIVISION CODE FOR PLAT REQUIREMENTS; SECTION IX SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST; AND THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

- O LONG PLAT MAP- MIN. 10 PAPER COPIES
- O COMPUTER CLOSURES
- O PUBLIC WORKS APPROVAL OF ACCESS REQUIREMENTS
- O PUBLIC HEALTH APPROVAL OF SOIL AND DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS
- O IRRIGATION DISTRICT (KRD, CASCADE ONLY) APPROVAL OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM

☒ SECTION IX. SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST.

A. Background

1. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

The Project would be built following completion of all permit and environmental reviews and issuance of Project permits. Construction would be completed over approximately nine months. It is possible the Project would be built in phases, depending upon market conditions and power sales commitments; if so, each phase would take approximately 9 months to construct.

In general, the first months of construction would involve initial civil and electrical construction, including construction of Project access roads and tower foundations, the power collection system and communication lines, and the Project substation. After the first month, most construction time and activity would involve turbine installation. The first turbines would be installed as soon as Project roads and foundations are in place. Following the completion of Project construction, commercial operation is expected to begin after approximately a month of testing.

2. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

The Project Area could be expanded in the future to include additional lands in the vicinity, depending upon economic conditions, business considerations, and Desert Claim's ability to negotiate agreements with additional landowners and obtain additional permit approvals.

3. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

Desert Claim conducted an environmental evaluation of the Project Area as part of the site selection process. Information on known environmental features is presented in Figure 15.

Desert Claim retained WEST, Inc., (WEST) a recognized expert in addressing the potential for avian (bird) collisions with wind turbines and other wildlife concerns related to wind energy development. WEST is conducting a one-year study at the Project Area (to be completed in spring 2003). The resulting information will be furnished to Kittitas County as part of its Critical Areas Review. The protocol being used was reviewed and approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). Notable findings so far include active raptor (hawk) nests in the Project Area. All but one of those recorded raptor nests are located on

existing transmission towers. The Project Area also is used by bald eagles during late winter and early spring. WEST will conduct specific studies for bald eagles during that period, in consultation with WDFW.

The county will conduct a Critical Areas Review for the Project under KCC Title 17A. As part of that review, the County may require several environmental studies, including a wetland and stream classification study, a shrub-steppe/wildlife habitat evaluation a wildlife use assessment, and a noxious weed survey.

Desert Claim searched prehistoric site and historic structure files. This search revealed 13 cultural resources within one mile of, but outside of, the Project Area. These resources include one prehistoric lithic scatter (i.e., a rock showing evidence of being shaped by humans), 11 prehistoric lithic isolates, and one bridge. See Section 13, below, for additional discussion.

In addition, several cultural resource surveys have previously been conducted for projects within one mile of the Project Area.

4. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

The Bonneville Power Administration is considering construction of a new 500-kV transmission line adjacent to the Project Area. The proposed new transmission line would go east from the Bonneville Power Administration substation currently located near the eastern portion of the Project Area.

5. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

Approvals needed for the Project include a Wind Farm Resource Development Permit and development agreement with Kittitas County, a site-specific amendment to the Comprehensive Plan land use designation map changing the Project Area to a Wind Farm Resource overlay district, and a site-specific rezone of the Project Area to a Wind Farm Resource Overlay Zoning District. Desert Claim anticipates the following additional environmental permits and/or approvals may be required:

- *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and WDFW review for potential effects on threatened and endangered species, including bald eagle;*
- *Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Construction Discharge Permit and Construction Stormwater Pollution*

Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a Kittitas County Temporary Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (TESCP);

- *Review by the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer for historic and cultural resources;*
- *Consultations with the Yakama Nation;*
- *Consultations with the Kittitas County Noxious Weed Control Board (with potential need for a Noxious Weed Control Plan);*
- *Kittitas County Critical Areas Review pursuant to KCC 17A.03.045; and*
- *Kittitas County construction permits.*

B. Environmental Elements

1. Earth

- a. General description of the site (circle one): flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other.

Located in the Kittitas Valley, the Project Area is relatively flat and open, with a gradual south-to-north rise in elevation totaling approximately 1,000 feet over approximately 5 miles.

Except for the northernmost portion, the Project Area lies below the foothills of the Wenatchee Mountains. Elevation ranges from approximately 2,100 feet to 2,500 feet above sea level across most of the Project Area.

The highest elevations and steepest slopes in the Project Area are in the northernmost portion, in Township 19N, Range 18E, Sections 9 and 4, where the Project Area includes a "spur" or ridge coming off the foothills. Here, elevation rises from approximately 2,600 feet to approximately 3,100 feet above sea level.

Gently sloping creeks flow generally north-to-south across the Project Area, forming shallow depressions across the otherwise flat landscape.

- b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

Steep slopes within the Project Area are limited to the northernmost portion of the site and in gullies and rills that cross the Project Area. No construction is proposed in these gullies and/or rills. The steepest slopes, which are located in the northernmost portion of the Project Area, are estimated to be

approximately 24 percent (24%). Slopes in the central and lower portions of the Project Area average from 5 to 12 percent slope.

- c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any prime farmland.

Four soil types are located within the Project Area, including Berson, Clint, Millhouse and Pachneum series soils. Irrigated soils, which are considered prime farmland, are located in the southern portion of the Project Area. Siting and layout of the Project turbines and roads will minimize disturbance to farmlands.

- d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity?

There are no apparent surface indications or known history of unstable soils in the vicinity of the Project Area. However, the Millhouse soil series, which comprises a large portion of the central and southern portion of the Project Area, is prone to erosion during snow melt-off and wet seasons of the early spring.

- e. Describe the purpose, type, and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

Grade and fill will be required for Project access roads, temporary access roads, tower foundations, transformer pads and Project substation construction. Native fill will be used to the greatest extent possible. If fill must be imported, gravel and/or crushed rock, provided by local permitted sources, will be used.

Approximate quantities of filling and grading for the Project will be estimated after the type of tower foundation is determined for each turbine.

- f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

Construction-related activities may create potential for soil erosion by wind and water. See item "h" below.

- g. About what percentage of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

Less than 1/10th of 1% of the Project Area would be covered with impervious surfaces after construction. The Project Area is

approximately 5,237 acres. Of this, the Project substation would occupy approximately 2 acres. The Project substation area might also include a Project operation/maintenance facility; alternatively, that facility might be located outside the Project Area, at a site zoned for industrial use. In either case, the Project substation will only occupy 2 acres. Only a small portion of this area will be impervious surface (i.e., substation building and transformer foundations). Even if two, 2-acre substations were needed to meet Project interconnection requirements, total impervious surface would still be less than 1/10 of 1%. All Project access roads would be gravel, not asphalt. The aboveground portions of the turbine tower foundations and pad-mounted transformers will constitute impervious surfaces.

- h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

Erosion would be controlled through implementation of a Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Construction Discharge Permit and SWPPP and a TESCP. This plan is a design-level plan and will be prepared in consultation with Kittitas County Community Development Services staff. It would include use of stormwater detention ponds, covering of exposed soils, and other well-established Best Management Practices. Erosion control methods outlined in the Washington State Department of Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington would be implemented.

2. Air

- a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e. dust, automobiles, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

No air emissions other than from vehicles used for operations and maintenance will result from the Project following construction. Some construction-related emissions, such as fugitive dust and vehicle emissions, would occur during Project construction. Such emissions also could include fugitive dust from foundation excavation and cable trenching. See item "c" below for proposed mitigation.

- b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

No.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

Construction-related fugitive dust emission controls would be developed in consultation with Kittitas County Community Development Services staff. Such controls would include covering and/or spraying exposed soils and gravel roads with water. Following construction, exposed areas would be reseeded or planted to stabilize soils and minimize Project-related fugitive dust emissions.

3. Water

- a. Surface

1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what streams or river it flows into.

Several drainages and creeks flow through the Project Area from the Wenatchee National Forest. The larger creeks within the Project Area include: Jones Creek; Currier Creek; Green Canyon; Snag Canyon; Reecer Creek and Dry Creek. All of these creeks are tributaries of the Yakima River. The North Branch Canal (an irrigation canal) intersects the Project Area from the east and flows west-southwest across the Project Area. Several wetlands are also located within the Project Area. These features are shown on Figure 15.

Desert Claim will work with Kittitas County Community Development Services staff to classify each of the wetlands and streams located within the Project Area. Based on those classifications, Desert Claim and the County will identify required buffers in accordance with the Kittitas County Critical Areas regulations, KCC Title 17A.

2) Will the project require any work over, in or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

Turbines will be micro-sited and project access roads will be sited during the application review and Critical Areas review process to avoid and/or minimize impacts to water bodies and/or wetlands located within the Project Area. Any creek crossings or work adjacent to creeks and wetlands will adhere to applicable federal and state regulations and will be addressed in the Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Construction Discharge Permit and SWPPP and a TЕСP.

3) Estimate the fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands, and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

No fill or dredged material would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands.

4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

It is not anticipated that the Project would require surface water withdrawals or diversions, although some temporary water supply may be required for Project dust controls during construction. If an on-site concrete batch plant is utilized during construction to minimize the impact of transporting concrete to the Project Area, some temporary water supply would be required. Any such use would be subject to the requirements of the State Water Code.

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

All Project elements and roads would be placed outside the 100-year floodplain.

6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

No.

b. Ground

1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to surface waters? If so, give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

Following construction, no water will be withdrawn from the ground or discharged to surface waters in connection with Project operation. If an operations/maintenance facility is located within the Project Area, a new groundwater well withdrawing no more than 5,000 gallons per day would be installed to provide water supply for employees at that facility. As described above, water may be needed during Project construction for fugitive dust control and/or concrete production. The source of such temporary water supplies has not yet been determined. Any such use would be subject to the requirements of the State Water Code.

2) Describe waste materials that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals...; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

No septic tanks or sewers would be required for the Project, and no waste materials would be discharged into the ground. Portable restrooms would be used during construction. Portable or self-contained restrooms would be constructed and used during Project operations.

c. Water Runoff (including storm water):

1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

Following construction, surface water runoff would be limited to stormwater. The Project would be designed to deliver stormwater to its pre-existing discharge points. Project Area stormwater runoff volumes are not expected to increase as a result of the Project. On-site erosion control measures as outlined in the Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Construction Discharge Permit and SWPPP and TESCP would be implemented to control Project-related surface water runoff. It is not anticipated

that the Project would cause impacts to water quality in any nearby surface waterbodies and/or wetlands.

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

Best Management Practices would be used to control the use and disposal of waste materials during and following Project construction. Waste materials from construction equipment would be minimal and are not expected to impact ground or surface waters. Hazardous materials, such as lubricants, would be stored in approved containers and storage facilities.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, if any:

A storm water discharge permit will be obtained prior to the construction of the wind turbines and Project access roads. The Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Construction Discharge Permit and SWPPP and TESCP would outline proposed measures to reduce surface, ground and runoff water impacts. Best Management Practices would be incorporated into the Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Construction Discharge Permit and SWPPP and TESCP, including:

- *Sedimentation fences, certified weed-free straw bales or other control devices would be placed in areas of bare excavated soil, and in roadside drainage ditches and streams downstream of the work sites, to reduce surface runoff velocities and to protect stream channels;*
- *Erosion control measures would be implemented and would employ the use of water bars, slope breakers (silt fence, staked hay or straw bales, or sand bags), and mulch (straw, hay, erosion control fabric, or some functional equivalent) as necessary; and*
- *Project staging areas would not be located within 100 feet of drainages or any other body of water, or wetland or riparian areas, to reduce the potential contamination from spills.*

Project construction and access roads would be designed to avoid stream crossings wherever possible. If Project temporary and/or permanent access roads must be constructed across streams and drainage ways, these roads would be designed so runoff from the upper portions of the watershed can flow unrestricted to the lower

portion of the watershed. Erosion control measures would be installed prior to construction and maintained throughout construction until disturbed areas have been successfully revegetated.

Other measures to reduce or control impacts include compliance with applicable requirements of Kittitas County Critical Areas regulations (KCC Title 17A), the State Water Code (RCW chapter 90.03), and the State Water Pollution Control Act (RCW chapter 90.48).

4. Plants

a. Check or circle types of vegetation found on the site:

- ☒ deciduous tree: *alder, maple, aspen, other*
☒ evergreen tree: *fir, cedar, pine, other*
☒ shrubs
☒ grass
☒ pasture
☒ crop or grain
☒ wet soil plants: *cattails, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other*
☒ water plants: *waterlily, eelgrass, milfoil, other*
☒ other types of vegetation

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

Very little vegetation will be removed or altered for the Project. The Project Area is primarily cropland and grazing land. Existing croplands producing hay and other feed crops are located primarily in the western portion of the Project Area and south of the North Branch irrigation canal.

Shrub-steppe vegetation is present in various states of disturbance across small portions of the Project Area. The shrub-steppe occurs primarily in the eastern portion of the Project Area and north of the North Branch irrigation canal. The shrub-steppe also is interspersed with areas of grassland steppe and ephemeral snowmelt-fed streams. This vegetation has been disturbed by grazing. Artemisia (sagebrush) is the dominant species, with Artemisia tridentata found on deeper soils, and Artemisia rigida found on shallow soils.

Vegetation within the Project Area would be removed only for construction of Project access roads, wind turbines, and the

Project substation. Vegetation to be removed or altered would include croplands and, outside of croplands, various species such as Artemisia species, Purshia tridentata (bitterbrush), and native bunch grass and non-native grasses and weeds, such as cheatgrass.

Disturbance of riparian vegetation would be avoided by establishment of buffers as required under the Kittitas County Critical Areas regulations, KCC Title 17A. Disturbance of shrub-steppe habitat would be minimized and/or compensated for through restoration and enhancement.

- c. List threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

According to the Washington State Natural Heritage Database, no sensitive plants are present in the Project Area. Ute ladies'-tresses (Spiranthes diluvialis), a federally listed threatened species, is present in wetlands and seeps in the general vicinity of the Project Area. Desert Claim would conduct a sensitive plant survey, impact assessment, and mitigation plan (if necessary) as part of the Critical Area Checklist.

- d. Proposed landscaping use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:

The Project would be designed to use existing roads where possible. Turbines would be micro-sited and Project access roads would be sited to avoid or minimize disturbance to shrub-steppe habitat, riparian, and wetland communities. However, if vegetation communities were disturbed during construction, the following measures would be implemented:

- *Site conditions would be restored and disturbed areas revegetated, as appropriate. Areas requiring revegetation will be identified by a qualified restoration ecologist in conjunction with landowners and interested agencies; and*
- *If needed, a revegetation plan will be developed for wetland and riparian communities. The revegetation plan will include mitigation requirements, design specifications, an implementation plan, maintenance requirements, and a monitoring program.*

5. Animals

- a. Circle (underline) any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site:
birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:
mammals: deer, bear, elk, beavers, other:
fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other:

See the discussion in Part A.3 above regarding the study underway by WEST, a recognized expert in addressing the impacts of wind energy development on birds and other wildlife.

The presence and abundance of bird species within the Project Area varies by habitat. For example, birds closely associated with shrub-steppe habitat would include the Brewer's sparrow, lark sparrow, sage sparrow, loggerhead shrike, and western meadowlark. Use of the Project Area by eagles and hawks is addressed in the WEST study.

The WEST study also will identify the mammal communities within the Project Area. Small mammals may include Great Basin pocket mice, deer mice, and western harvest mice. Herbivore species include mule deer and elk. Deer and elk distribution throughout the Project Area depend upon availability of drinking water and cover type. Mule deer are common within the Project Area, particularly during the winter months. Also, property owners have documented elk use of the Project Area, although in lesser numbers than mule deer. Carnivores include the coyote, badger and the long-tailed weasel. Reptile and amphibian species most likely to be found within the Project Area would include long-toed salamander, western toad, Great Basin spadefoot toads, rubber boa, and common garter snake.

- b. List any threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

The following table lists special status wildlife that might occur within the Project Area.

Special Status Wildlife present within Kittitas County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status	Potential to be Present
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FT	Confirmed
Canada lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	FT	Very Low
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	FE	Very Low
Grizzly bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	FT	Very Low
Marbled murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> <i>marmoratus</i>	FT	None
Northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	FT	Very Low
Mule Deer		Winter Range	High
Elk		Winter Range	Moderate
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	SSC/FC	Moderate
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	SSC	Moderate
Prairie falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	SM	Moderate
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	SM	Low

Key: FT= federal threatened; FE= federal endangered; SSC= state species of concern; FC = federal species of concern; SM = state monitored

With the exception of bald eagle, mule deer, elk, and golden eagle, the species listed in the above table are not expected to regularly use the Project Area because of a lack of preferred habitat conditions. Some of the listed mammal species, including Canada lynx, gray wolf, and grizzly bear, could conceivably move through the Project Area as part of dispersal, but are not expected to linger within this area because no regular habitat is present. The Critical Areas Checklist to be submitted to the County will address these species.

- c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

See the discussion in Part A.3 above regarding the study underway by WEST, a recognized expert in addressing the impacts of wind energy development on birds and other wildlife.

The Project Area is not known to be within a major bird migration route. All of Washington, however, is within the Pacific Flyway migratory path. The WEST study will address whether the Project Area is a concentrated flyway.

Mule deer and some elk travel through the Project Area from and to summer areas in the north, but deer are equally likely to travel through the numerous draws present both east and west of the Project Area.

Deer likely travel seasonally to and from the Project Area using several travel routes and do not rely on any one defined route. Seasonal movements in the area occur in late fall or early winter when deer begin to concentrate use in upper Kittitas Valley and again in spring when deer begin to disperse to summer range. Based on habitat distribution, summer range is not as distinct as is the winter range, and summer range is more broadly distributed throughout the landscape. Deer may use irrigated fields south of the Project Area or may travel north and use forest lands. Although construction and operation of the Project could cause localized interference with seasonal movements of mule deer, it is not likely to completely disrupt or sever a defined migration corridor because deer movement occurs over such a broad area.

- d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any.

Loss of habitat and direct disturbance to wildlife could occur as a result of Project construction activities associated with turbine and ancillary facilities, and operation and maintenance activities. The following general Project controls would be incorporated into the Project to minimize impacts to biological resources:

Limit Area of Disturbance. Construction activities would avoid sensitive resources. Habitat protection areas would be delineated, defined in permit documents, and marked in the field, pursuant to consultations with Kittitas County and WDFW staff.

Surface Restoration. Areas temporarily disturbed by Project construction would be restored to their original condition.

Biological Monitoring. The Project would be designed to ensure that construction is conducted in a manner that avoids sensitive resources and in compliance with applicable permits and regulations. A one-year operational phase monitoring program would be conducted to document bird mortality.

Education Program for Construction Crews. Pre-construction training would be conducted for all construction employees and would include information about how sensitive resources are marked by stakes and how to avoid these areas.

Mule Deer Winter Use Areas. Specific measures would be developed during critical area review if necessary to minimize disturbance to wintering mule deer habitat.

6. Energy and Natural Resources

- a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the competed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

Electricity would be used to light and heat the Project substation and the Project operations/maintenance facility. Electricity also would be used for all Project controls, including turbine operation and controls.

- b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, describe.

No. Turbine towers would be located a minimum of 1,000 feet from existing residences.

- c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any.

Energy efficient lighting would be used in all Project facilities.

7. Environmental Health

- a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

During construction, oil and grease used in construction equipment would be present within the Project Area. Best Management Practices would be employed to minimize the risk of fire, explosion and/or spillage.

Following construction, lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid would be used in the turbines. Each Turbine uses approximately 80 gallons of oil. Turbine oil is tested regularly and replaced as needed. Turbine oil and hydraulic fluid would be stored, used and handled in accordance with Best Management Practices to minimize the risk of fire, explosion and/or spillage.

The Project substation would include insulating oil associated with electric transformers. The Project maintenance and operation facility would include Project-related fluid storage, including oil, hydraulic fluid solvents, and paint. These materials would be stored, used, and handled in accordance with Best Management

Practices to minimize the risk of fire, explosion and/or spillage. Additionally, the Project substation would be fenced and locked and the turbine towers would be locked to minimize trespass and interference with these structures.

- 1) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

No special emergency services would be required for the Project.

- 2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any.

All toxic or hazardous materials used in conjunction with the Project would be stored, used, and handled in accordance with Best Management Practices to minimize the risk of fire, explosion and/or spillage.

For protection from potential lightning strikes each wind turbine, including the rotor blades, is equipped with a lightning protection system. The lightning protection system is connected to an underground grounding arrangement to facilitate lightning flow to the ground. In addition, all equipment, cables, wind turbines, and structures would be connected together by a robust metallic, project-wide grounding network.

Each turbine has an automatic braking system to shut down the turbine blades in the event of malfunctions or excessive wind speeds.

In addition, a construction and operational fire control plan will be developed in consultation with Kittitas County, the Natural Resource Conservation District, and the U.S. Forest Service to manage the risk of fire.

b. Noise

- 1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example, traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

Agricultural equipment, aircraft, and vehicular traffic are the primary sources of human-caused noise in the Project Area. Noise would not affect the Project.

- 2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term basis (for example:

traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

During construction, noise would be caused by Project-generated traffic and construction equipment. Project-related traffic increases would be associated with delivery of construction material, construction equipment, and the daily arrival of 80 to 100 construction-related employees. Construction equipment would include backhoes, excavators, bulldozers, graders, cement, and gravel haul trucks, heavy and intermediate-size cranes, semi-trailer trucks delivering turbine components, and assorted lighter vehicles.

Following construction, Project-related noise would be limited to turbine operation.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any.

Construction would be limited to working hours to be established under the Development Agreement with Kittitas County.

In addition, wind turbine towers will be located at least 1,000 feet from existing residences and 250 feet from public roads. These setbacks would minimize Project-related noise exposure to residents and other members of the public.

8. Land and Shoreline Use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

The Project Area and the adjacent property are currently used for agricultural production, cattle grazing, rangeland, and rural residential development. The Project Area is characterized by the existing high-voltage electric transmission corridors that bisect this portion of Kittitas County. The Project Area is within a major cross-state transmission corridor, linking the hydroelectric power production of the Columbia River with the large power consumer market of Western Washington. Eight high-voltage transmission lines either directly cross or are adjacent to the Project Area. The North Branch Canal runs east-to-west across the Project Area, providing irrigation water for much of this part of the Kittitas Valley, although most irrigation occurs downhill and south of the canal and Project Area.

Members of the Yakama Nation also hunt, gather plants, and conduct other traditional activities in the vicinity of the Project Area.

- b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.

Portions of the Project Area have been and are currently used for agriculture. Agricultural activities include hay and other feed-crop production and livestock grazing. All of these uses could continue following Project construction.

- c. Describe any structures on the site.

Transmission towers and lines dominate the surrounding landscape. Other structures interspersed throughout the Project Area include single-family homes, outbuildings, and barns. Thirty-two single-family residences are located within the Project Area and/or outside the Project Area but within 1,000 feet of the Project Area boundary.

- d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

No.

- e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

The land within the Project Area is currently zoned Agriculture 20 (Ag20) and Forest and Range (FR) under the Kittitas County Code.

- f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

The Project Area is designated "rural" under the Kittitas Comprehensive Plan.

- g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

Not applicable. None of the creeks traversing the Project Area are identified in the Shoreline Master Program for Kittitas County.

- h. Has any part of the site been classified as an environmentally sensitive area?

Pursuant to Title 17A of the Kittitas County Code, the following critical areas may be present within the Project Area:

- Wetlands;
- Erosion hazard areas;
- Floodplains and floodways;
- Riparian habitat;
- Big game winter range;
- Habitats for species of local importance;
- Priority species habitat; and
- Streams and rivers.

These areas would be evaluated through a Critical Areas Review checklist to be prepared by Desert Claim and submitted to Kittitas County for review and, if necessary, for consideration of additional conditions for Project approval. Such conditions would be incorporated into the development agreement to be developed between Desert Claim and the County.

Shrub-steppe habitat also occurs sporadically throughout the Project Areas, especially in those areas with a high abundance of surface rocks that make hay-growing impossible. These areas may qualify as habitats for species of local importance, pursuant to the Kittitas County Code. The quality of these areas varies, depending on the level of past disturbance. While some areas contain relatively healthy stands of native plants, most areas have been heavily grazed and include an abundance of non-native, invasive species.

- i. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

None. Existing uses of the land by property owners could continue within and adjacent to the Project Area.

- j. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

The Project would employ ten (10) full-time staff, comprising field technicians and a Project operations manager.

- k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any.

None necessary.

1. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any.

The Project has been designed to ensure that it is compatible with existing and projected land uses in the surrounding vicinity. The Project Area is within a major cross-state transmission corridor, and eight high-voltage transmission lines either directly cross or are adjacent to the Project Area. Energy generation is very compatible with the existing transmission system. All existing land uses with the Project Area—including grazing, pasture, feed crop production, and rural residential development—would continue. Turbine towers would be located at least 1,000 feet from existing residences and at least 250 feet from existing public roads. The Kittitas County wind farm development regulations, KCC Chapter 17.61A, provide additional criteria to ensure compatibility.

9. Housing

- a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any?
Indicate whether high, middle or low-income housing.

No housing units are required or proposed.

- b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated?
Indicate whether high, middle or low-income housing.

None.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any.

Existing rural residential uses are expected to continue and no impacts to housing are anticipated; turbine towers would be located at least 1,000 feet from existing residences.

10. Aesthetics

- a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

Each tower (measured to the nacelle) would be a maximum of 262 feet (80 meters) tall. The rotor blades would be a maximum of 262 feet (80 meters) in diameter. Each wind turbine, including the rotor blade (when pointing straight up), would be a maximum of 393 feet (120 meters) tall.

The principal exterior building material on the turbine towers will be metal.

- b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

No views in the immediate vicinity would be obstructed. Views would be altered by construction of the turbines. Visual simulations of the Project from eight viewpoints are included in the application (see Figure 13).

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any.

The alteration of views across the Project Area would be ameliorated by the existing topography. To the south of the Project Area, a long ridge rises up, approximately 400 feet in elevation, between the Project Area, U.S. Route 97, and the Yakima River, forming a natural sight barrier that would shield the Project from areas located to the west and southwest.

Desert Claim will use Jones & Jones, an architecture/landscape architecture firm, to prepare a visual analysis and assessment of the Project and the Project Area and the surrounding Kittitas Valley affected by the Project. Jones & Jones will develop a mitigation/design strategy to minimize potential viewshed and aesthetic impacts associated with the Project. Kittitas County would use the information provided in the Jones & Jones study in the application review process under its wind farm development regulations, to evaluate the relative sensitivity of the Project Area and vicinity to aesthetic impacts from wind energy developments. Desert Claim would also use the visual analysis and assessment in the process of micro-siting the turbines.

Specific measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts from the Project could include painting the turbine towers a neutral color to minimize visual impacts.

11. Light and Glare

- a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

Light and glare would be produced by Project lighting at the Project substation (and control/maintenance facility, if included at the Project substation site), from lights installed on top of turbine

towers, and from light reflecting off the turbines and towers. Such light and glare would occur during the day and night.

- b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

The Project must comply with Federal Aviation Administrations (FAA) rules for structural lighting, locations, and height. Specific FAA requirements for the Project would be developed in conjunction with the FAA and Kittitas County. The Stateline wind project in Walla Walla County, Washington, provides a nearby example of how lighting requirements are addressed. At Stateline, white flashing lights are used during the daytime and red flashing lights are used at night. Lights were not required on every turbine, but rather were spaced every thousand feet and at the ends of the turbine strings. The FAA may or may not require similar lighting for the Project; this would be resolved with the FAA and the County during Project permitting. Other Project lighting is not anticipated to create a safety hazard or interfere with views.

- c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

None.

- d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any.

Specific measures to address light and glare impacts would be developed in the Jones & Jones study pursuant to FAA and County regulations. These measures would be addressed as part of the County's wind farm application review process.

12. Recreation

- a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

Federal lands closest to the Project Area are used for recreation and commercial forestry. Recreational activities include camping, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, off-road vehicle (ORV) use, hunting, snowmobile use, and cross-country skiing. Most people access this USFS land from U.S. Route 97, or by traveling through the Project Area along Reecer Creek Road or east of the Project Area along Wilson Creek Road.

The Project Area itself is private land, generally not open to the public. With the landowners' permission, some outdoor recreational uses occur within the Project Area, including hunting, horseback riding, and snowmobile and ORV use.

- b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

Existing informal recreational uses could continue, including horseback riding, snowmobile and ORV use, depending on landowner permission. Hunting would not be allowed near wind turbines. No existing recreational uses on Federal land would be displaced, although some views of the already-developed Kittitas Valley from designated recreational sites (such as the snow park) would be altered. These view impacts, if any, would be addressed in the Jones & Jones study.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

The Project Area is located entirely on privately-owned land, and impacts on public-land recreation are not anticipated. Because the lower hills would block the view of the turbines from the upper altitudes and ridgelines, USFS camping areas would not be affected.

The Project is expected to attract tourists who want to view a working wind energy facility. An information kiosk or viewing area may be established (either within or outside the Project Area) under provisions of the development agreement and conditions of approval imposed by Kittitas County. It would be designed to minimize traffic impacts to the surrounding area. Desert Claim would maintain any such kiosk and/or viewing area.

13. Historic and Cultural Preservation

- a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

No sites within or adjacent to the Project Area are listed on or proposed for listing on the National Historic Register. One site located within the Project Area, the Robbins Homestead log cabin and four related structures (a.k.a. the Springfield Farm), is a listed Kittitas County Historical Site.

- b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

Members of the Yakama Nation hunt, gather plants, and conduct other traditional activities in the vicinity of the Project Area. Desert Claim proposes to consult with the Yakama Nation, in cooperation with Kittitas County and land owners, to determine appropriate measures to protect cultural properties in the Project vicinity, if necessary.

Ethnographic data indicate that three Yakama villages were located within a few miles of the Project Area. People living in those villages likely would have utilized food and other available resources within and around the Project Area.

Archaeological Site and Historic Structure file searches discovered six resources within the Project Area parcels. A seventh site was added that was observed during the initial reconnaissance on August 16, 2002, but remains unrecorded; this is the Morrison homestead site. The six recorded sites include two homesteads, an historic or recent cairn and fencing debris scatter, a prehistoric lithic scatter/campsite, and three prehistoric lithic isolates. The sites likely to be significant include the Robbins Homestead, a prehistoric lithic scatter stated to be a long-term campsite, and the Morrison Homestead.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any.

During construction, identified resources would be avoided. Should any archaeological resources be discovered during excavation, work at that location would be halted and the Washington Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the Yakama Nation would be notified.

14. Transportation

- a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site, and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

The existing public streets and highways serving the Project Area are shown on Figure 1. The Project Area can be accessed from U.S. Route 97 via Smithson Road. From Ellensburg, the Project Area can be accessed via Reecer Creek Road, Howard Road, Lower Green Canyon Road, or Wilson Creek Road.

The Project would access the existing road system through a series of Project access roads. Project access roads are shown in Figure 16. Project access roads would be gated and gates would be locked to minimize unauthorized access.

- b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

No. The Project Area is not currently served by public transit. The nearest transit stop would be located in Ellensburg, approximately 8 miles away.

- c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

The Project would have approximately ten parking spaces, all located adjacent to the Project substation and control/operation facility. These spaces would be gravel. No asphalt parking is required for the Project. No parking spaces would be eliminated by the Project.

During construction, workers would park in the Project staging area or on private land as authorized by local land owners.

- d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets, or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

The Project would access the existing road system through a series of Project access roads. Project access roads are shown in Figure 16. Existing roads would be utilized to the greatest extent possible so as to minimize the need for new road construction. All Project access roads would be private, with locked gates to minimize unauthorized access.

Project access roads would be one-lane. They would be located adjacent to the turbines as shown in Figure 16.

- e. Will the project use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

The Project would not use water or air transportation. The Project may use rail transportation. The Project Area is located in

the vicinity of Bowers Field, which is approximately 6 miles south of the Project Area.

- f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

Approximately 10 per day. Peak volumes would occur in the morning.

- g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any.

Desert Claim will consult with the Federal Aviation Administration and Kittitas County Community Development Services staff to determine appropriate lighting and other considerations to avoid impacts to air traffic safety from Project operation.

Project-related transportation impacts during construction would be addressed by establishing suitable routes for construction traffic in consultation with Kittitas County Community Development Services staff. A construction traffic plan would define Project traffic hours, routes, and safety and management requirements.

15. Public Service

- a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

No.

- b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

None are necessary.

16. Utilities

- a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse services, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other.

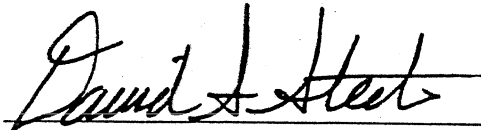
- b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the services, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

Electricity, refuse and telephone service are the only utilities proposed for the Project. The Kittitas County PUD provides electricity in the Project Area. Waste Management of Washington provides local refuse service. Ellensburg Telephone provides telephone service.

A private drinking water well would be installed to supply the operations and maintenance facility if it is sited within the Project Area. Portable or self-contained toilets are anticipated to be used for the Project.

C. Signature

"The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision."



Signature

1/28/03

Date

THE REMAINING QUESTIONS ARE EXCLUSIVELY FOR REZONE APPLICANTS AND FOR AMENDMENTS TO COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND CODE. UNLESS THESE APPLY TO YOU, THIS IS THE END OF THE SEPA CHECKLIST.

SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST QUESTIONS FOR NON-PROJECT ACTIONS ONLY. WHEN ANSWERING THESE QUESTIONS, BE AWARE THE EXTENT OF THE PROPOSAL, OR THE TYPE OF ACTIVITIES LIKELY TO RESULT FROM THE PROPOSAL, WOULD AFFECT AN ITEM AT A GREATER INTENSITY OR AT A FASTER RATE THAN IF THE PROPOSAL WERE NOT IMPLEMENTED. RESPOND BRIEFLY AND IN GENERAL TERMS (ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS AS NECESSARY)

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise? Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases.

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish or marine life:
Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish or marine life.
3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?
Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources.
4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?
Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts.
5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses? Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impact.
6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities? Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s).
7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

SECTION X. ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW TO BE COMPLETED BY THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES.

1. FILE TITLE AND NUMBERS:
2. APPLICATION COMPLETION DATE:
3. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATIONS:
4. ZONING DISTRICT:
5. IN SHORELINES JURISDICTION?
☐ NO ☐ YES, ENVIRONMENT: URBAN, RURAL, CONSERVANCY, NATURAL
DESCRIBE NATURE OF EXISTING SHORELINE:
6. IN 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN?
☐ NO ☐ YES BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (BFE):
FIRST FLOOR ELEVATION:
7. CRITICAL AREAS BINDING DETERMINATION NECESSARY: ☐ YES ☐ NO
DATE OF ISSUANCE:
☐ WETLAND TYPE: _____

<input type="radio"/> GEOLOGICALLY HAZARDOUS AREA	<input type="radio"/> EROSION	<input type="radio"/> GEOLOGIC
	<input type="radio"/> MINE	<input type="radio"/> LANDSLIDE
	<input type="radio"/> SEISMIC	

<input type="radio"/> FISH & WILDLIFE HABITAT AREA	<input type="radio"/> BIG GAME WINTER RANGE
	<input type="radio"/> RIPARIAN CORRIDOR
	<input type="radio"/> PRIORITY SPECIES HABITAT
	<input type="radio"/> HABITAT/SPECIES LOCAL IMPORTANCE

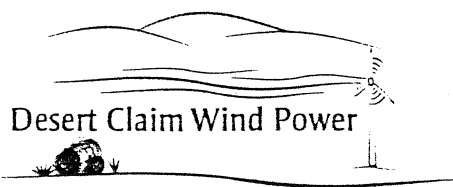
<input type="radio"/> FREQUENTLY FLOODED AREA	<input type="radio"/> FLOODPLAIN	<input type="radio"/> FLOODWAY
---	----------------------------------	--------------------------------
8. ADDITIONAL APPROVALS/PERMITS NECESSARY:

NOTES:

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B

PART B: PROJECT NARRATIVE



INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT NARRATIVE

This part responds to Block 9 of the Kittitas County application form, which requires the following information:

Describe project size, location, water supply, sewage disposal and all qualitative features of the proposal; include every element of the proposal in the description (be specific, attach additional sheets as necessary).

This narrative contains six main sections that describe the:

1. Project Objective, Project Area, and Location;
2. Project Elements;
3. Permitting and Environmental Considerations;
4. Construction;
5. Operation and Maintenance; and
6. Decommissioning.

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SECTION 1. PROJECT OBJECTIVE, PROJECT AREA, AND LOCATION

Project Objective

The Project objective is to develop a commercially viable wind energy facility that would deliver renewable energy to the Pacific Northwest power grid. To meet this objective, the proposed Project elements are as follows:

- A maximum of 120 wind turbines, with associated generators, towers, foundations, and pad-mounted transformers;
- A total nameplate generation capacity of at least 180 MW of electricity;
- Project access roads, control cables, and power collection cables necessary to serve the Project;
- One or more substations to convert Project-generated electricity to the higher voltage required to interconnect into the regional electric transmission grid; and
- An operations, storage, and repair area combined within the Project substation site or, alternatively, located in an area zoned for industrial use within or near Ellensburg.

Each of these Project elements is described in more detail below.

Desert Claim and *enXco* have evaluated sites throughout eastern Washington and Kittitas County and selected the proposed Project Area because it has the following attributes:

- Sufficient wind resource to support the Project (verified by on-site meteorological instrumentation);
- Access to multiple electrical power transmission lines that can transport the wind energy produced by the Project to local and regional energy markets;
- Existing roads that provide access throughout much of the Project Area;
- Large tracts of open agricultural and range lands owned by a few long-time county residents committed to developing renewable energy on their lands; and
- No apparent major environmental constraints.

Project Area

The Project Area contains approximately 5,237 acres of land. Eight landowners own this land. The Project Area is located approximately 8 miles north of Ellensburg (see Figure 1).

The southwesternmost corner of the Project Area is approximately 1.5 miles east of U.S. Route 97. The Project Area can be accessed from U.S. Route 97 via Smithson Road. From Ellensburg, the Project Area can be accessed via Reecer Creek Road, Howard Road, Lower Green Canyon Road, or Wilson Creek Road.

The following pages describe the topography, existing land use, Kittitas County zoning and Comprehensive Plan designations, land ownership of the Project Area, and residences within the Project Area or within 1,000 feet of the Project Area boundary.

Topography

Located in the Kittitas Valley, the Project Area is relatively flat and open, with a gradual south-to-north rise in elevation totaling approximately 1,000 feet over approximately 5 miles.

Except for the northernmost portion, the Project Area lies below the foothills of the Wenatchee Mountains. Elevation ranges from approximately 2,100 feet to 2,500 feet above sea level across most of the Project Area.

The highest elevations and steepest slopes in the Project Area are in the northernmost portion, in Township 19N, Range 18E, Sections 9 and 4, where the Project Area includes a "spur" or ridge coming off the foothills. Here, elevation rises from approximately 2,600 feet to approximately 3,100 feet above sea level.

Geologically, the Project Area is located on a broad alluvial fan. Alluvial fans are gently sloping areas built up by soils carried down and deposited by water generated by receding glaciers. In the case of the Project Area, soils were brought down over millennia from the foothills that rise to the north. The Wenatchee Mountains, a branch of the Cascade Range, and Table Mountain rise up to the north from behind the Project Area, ending at the Stewart Range, approximately 21 miles northwest of the Project Area.

Gently sloping creeks flow generally north to south across the Project Area, forming shallow depressions across the otherwise flat landscape.

A long ridge rises up, approximately 400 feet in elevation, between the Project Area, U.S. Route 97, and the Yakima River, forming a natural sight barrier that would shield the Project from areas to the west and southwest. This ridge can be seen on a topographic view presented in Figure 2.

Existing Land Use

The Project Area is characterized by uses that are compatible with wind farm development. The Project Area is within a major cross-state electrical transmission corridor, linking the hydroelectric power production of the Columbia River with the large power consumer market of western Washington. Eight high-voltage transmission lines either directly cross or are adjacent to the Project Area, six owned and operated by the Bonneville Power Administration and two owned and operated by Puget Sound Energy. The Kittitas County Public Utility District (PUD) owns and operates the local electrical distribution system that serves the Project Area and surrounding vicinity. A Bonneville Power Administration regional substation is located on a 133-acre parcel immediately north of the east portion of the Project Area.

The Project Area also contains agricultural uses compatible with the existing power transmission facilities. The Project Area has long been used for cattle production. All existing land uses within the Project Area – including grazing, pasture, feed crop production, and rural residential development – would continue.

The North Branch Canal traverses east to west across the Project Area, providing irrigation water for much of this part of the Kittitas Valley. Most irrigation occurs downhill and south of the canal and the Project Area.

Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service (USFS) begins one-half mile from the northernmost boundary of the Project Area. Federal lands closest to the Project Area are used for recreation and commercial forestry. Recreational activities include camping, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, off-road vehicle (ORV) use, hunting, snowmobile use, and cross-country skiing.

The Project Area itself is private land, generally not open to the public. Despite this, with landowner permission, some outdoor recreational uses occur within the Project Area, including hunting, horseback riding, and snowmobile and ORV use. Members of the Yakama Nation also hunt,

gather plants, and conduct other traditional activities in the vicinity of the Project Area.

Kittitas County Zoning and Comprehensive Plan Designations

The land within the Project Area is zoned Ag-20 and FR under the KCC (see Figure 3). Wind farms are a permitted use within these zoning designations, subject to the requirements of KCC Chapter 17.61A. Under KCC Chapter 17.61A, Desert Claim must obtain: (1) a Wind Farm Resource Development Permit and a development agreement with the County; (2) a site-specific amendment to the Comprehensive Plan land use designation map, changing the Project Area to Wind Farm Resource overlay district; and (3) a site-specific rezone of the Project Area to Wind Farm Resource Overlay Zoning District.

The development agreement may include standards for densities, number, size, setback, and location of turbines; mitigation measures; and other development conditions necessary to protect surrounding properties, the local neighborhood, or the county as a whole.

The Board of County Commissioners will make the final permit decision for the Project. The Board may approve the Project if it determines that: (1) the Project is essential or desirable to the public convenience; (2) the Project is not detrimental or injurious to the public health, peace, or safety, or to the character of the surrounding neighborhood; and (3) the Project will not be unreasonably detrimental to the economic welfare of the county and will not create excessive public cost for public facilities and services.

The Comprehensive Plan designation for the Project Area is Rural (see Figure 4). The "Utilities" chapter of the Comprehensive Plan was recently amended to include a provision for wind farms. The amendment states, "Wind Farms may only be located in areas designated as Wind Farm Resource overlay districts in the comprehensive plan."

The Comprehensive Plan states, "Rural lands in Kittitas County are now, and have historically been, a mix of resource lands, rural neighborhoods, and varied developments scattered throughout the county." The Plan's goals, policies, and objectives for land uses on rural lands are "established in an attempt to prevent sprawl, direct growth toward the Urban Growth Areas and Nodes, provide for a variety of densities and uses, respect private property rights, provide for residences, recreation, and economic development opportunities, support farming, forestry and mining activities, show concern for shorelines, critical areas, habitat, scenic areas, and open space while keeping with good governance and the wishes of the

people of Kittitas County and to comply with the GMA and other planning mandates” (Comprehensive Plan, Chapter 8, Section 8.5).

The Comprehensive Plan states that some commercial and industrial uses are appropriate in rural areas. “Economically viable farming and logging may occur with or beyond the state designated areas but more and more it is necessary to supplement income from outside sources in order to support natural resource operation. Other businesses and economic growth can be realized without sacrificing rural character” (Comprehensive Plan, Section 8.5[D]).

The Comprehensive Plan provides that, within rural lands:

- Development projects that result in the significant conservation of rural lands or rural character will be encouraged; and
- Existing and traditional uses should be protected and supported while allowing as much as possible for diversity, progress, experimentation, development, and choice in keeping with the retention of rural lands.

The land uses in and adjacent to the Project Area are mainly agricultural, electrical transmission, and rural residential development. The Project would promote conservation of the Project Area’s rural character because it would provide a financial incentive and support to continue existing and traditional uses. This supplemental income from renewable energy development would relieve development pressure that has resulted in second home residential development and suburban sprawl elsewhere in Kittitas County. The Project would provide sustainable economic benefits from the land, as do farming, forestry, and mining activities, which also are recognized as compatible with rural character.

Land Ownership

The Project Area is entirely within private ownership and covers 5,237 acres, with eight local landowners (see Part D). Names and addresses of the 56 landowners who own the 101 parcels within 300 feet of the Project Area’s tax parcels are included in Part E. The Project Area could be expanded in the future to include additional lands in the vicinity, depending on Desert Claim’s ability to negotiate agreements with additional landowners and obtain additional permit approvals.

Except for one area on which DNR owns mineral rights (see Figure 5), no public lands are included in the Project Area. Public rights-of-way and easements are present, including the following:

- The Kittitas Reclamation District owns and operates the North Branch Canal, which traverses the south portion of the Project Area;
- The Bonneville Power Administration maintains six electrical transmission lines that cross the Project Area;
- Puget Sound Energy maintains one transmission line within the Project Area and another outside but near the Project Area;
- The Kittitas County PUD maintains the electrical distribution system that serves the area near the Project Area; and
- Kittitas County maintains the county roads adjacent to the Project Area.

Other lands in the general vicinity of the Project Area include the following:

- Several widely spaced sections and partial sections managed by DNR; and
- Federal land managed by USFS (the Cle Elum Ranger District of the Wenatchee National Forest), which begins one-half mile from the northernmost boundary of the Project Area.

Land ownership in the vicinity of the Project is illustrated in Figure 5.

The Project would be within portions of:

- Township 19N, Range 18E, Sections 4, 9, 17, 20, 21, 24 to 29, and 35; and
- Township 19N, Range 19E, Sections 30 and 31.

Residences

The Project Area is in a sparsely populated rural section of Kittitas County. Thirty-two single-family residences are within the Project Area and/or within 1,000 feet of the Project Area boundary (see Figure 6).

Desert Claim would provide a 1,000-foot setback between the turbine towers and existing residences.

SECTION 2. PROJECT ELEMENTS

How Wind Energy Projects Work

This section provides a brief overview of how wind energy projects work and introduces some key terms used to describe the Project elements. These elements are the physical structures that would be constructed as part of the Project, including the turbines, foundations, turbine locations, power collection system, and roads.

Wind energy production includes five basic steps, as described below and shown in Figure 7:

- 1. Electrical Power Generation** – Wind blowing against the turbine blades causes them to rotate, which in turn rotates electrical generators that produce electricity.
- 2. Energy Transfer** – The generated electricity is fed down cables within the tower to a base panel at ground level inside the tower. The electricity then is fed to a pad-mounted transformer located adjacent to the tower that increases (steps up) the power to a higher voltage.
- 3. Collection System** – The stepped-up power from the transformer then is fed into an underground collection system. Power collection lines connect groups of wind turbines in the field to a substation.
- 4. Substation** – The collection system then delivers the power to the substation, where the voltage is stepped up so that it can be fed into the electrical transmission system.
- 5. Utility Transmission** – Energy then is sent through the electrical transmission lines to utility distribution systems for delivery to customers.

Turbines

A maximum of 120 wind turbines would be placed within the Project Area. Each turbine would have a nameplate generation capacity of at least 1.5 MW of electricity.

In this application, the term *wind turbine*, or *turbine*, refers to the entire structure that produces electricity, which consists of three rotor blades, a nacelle (the housing for the generator, which is connected via a gear box to the blades), and a tubular tower.

Each wind turbine, including the rotor blade (when pointing straight up), would be a maximum of 393 feet (120 meters) tall. Each tower (measured to the rotor hub) would be a maximum of 262 feet (80 meters) tall. The rotor blades would be a maximum of 262 feet (80 meters) in diameter. Figure 8 illustrates the maximum envelope for a typical turbine that would be used for the Project. As shown in Figure 8, when pointing straight down, the blades would be 131 feet (40 meters) above the ground. Blades could be closer to the ground if a different turbine configuration is used. Desert Claim has not yet selected the specific turbine model it would use.

The turbine towers would be painted a neutral color. The color to be used would be determined based on a detailed visual analysis.

The Project must comply with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) rules for structural lighting, locations, and height. Specific FAA requirements for the Project would be developed in conjunction with the FAA and Kittitas County. The Stateline wind project in Walla Walla County, Washington, provides a nearby example of how lighting requirements are addressed. At Stateline, white flashing lights are used during the daytime and red flashing lights are used at night. Lights were not required on every turbine, but rather were spaced every thousand feet and at the ends of the turbine strings. The FAA may or may not require similar lighting for the Project; this would be resolved with the FAA and the County during Project permitting.

For protection from potential lightning strikes, each wind turbine, including the rotor blades, is equipped with a lightning protection system. The lightning protection system would be connected to an underground grounding arrangement to facilitate lightning flow to the ground. In addition, all equipment, cables, wind turbines, and structures would be connected by a robust metallic, projectwide grounding network.

Wind turbine towers would be placed at least 250 feet from public rights-of-way and at least 1,000 feet from existing residences. All turbine towers would be locked, and the substation would be fenced and locked to prevent unauthorized entry.

Foundations

The freestanding, tubular towers would sit atop steel and concrete foundations designed for the specific soil conditions at the individual turbine sites. There are two foundation designs that could be used for the Project. The potential designs are depicted in Figures 9 and 10. The foundation design would be selected based on site-specific conditions and the design engineer's requirements.

Turbine Locations

A maximum of 120 turbines would be placed across the Project Area (see Figure 11). The turbine placement plan was determined using computerized modeling software that incorporates wind resource considerations from metrological data collected in the Project Area, long-term weather data, Project Area topography, and environmental factors. The wind turbines would be situated so as to have good exposure to wind from all directions, with emphasis on exposure to the prevailing northwesterly wind direction at the Project Area. Sufficient spacing was established between wind turbine towers to minimize array and wake losses (i.e., turbulence between and among the turbines), and to maintain a minimum 1,000-foot buffer from each tower to existing residences (see Figure 12).

The Project differs from two existing projects in the Pacific Northwest: the Stateline project in Walla Walla County and the Vancycle Ridge project in Oregon. Typical wind projects have turbines located along a ridge top, because these ridge tops are where the winds are strongest and not slowed or stirred by the land. For the Desert Claim Project, turbines would not be placed in long "strings," as they are in these other two projects, but rather would be dispersed across the Project Area. This Project also is different because it would be located on a relatively flat area, not a ridge. In the Project Area, the winds mainly come out of the northwest from the upper valley and are funneled through several passes in the Cascade Mountain Range. The Project Area is situated where these winds spread out on the lower, flat portion of the northern Kittitas Valley. Therefore, the turbines would be spaced out over a broad plain to capture this wind energy, rather than lined up across a ridgeline (see Figure 13).

Power Collection System

The Project power collection system would collect the power produced by the turbines (see Figure 14). Power generated by the turbines is fed first into a pad-mounted transformer. Each transformer is then connected to wind turbines via an electrical collection system. Junction boxes would be located at various locations within the Project Area to facilitate the collection of power. Collection lines for the Project would be under ground where reasonably possible; however, aboveground cable would be used in some areas of the Project where it is not feasible to use underground cable. Collected power would then be fed into power collection cables that run above or below the ground in the Project Area or within utility rights-of-way to the Project substation. Most power collection lines would be located within the Project Area, but some lines would be located outside this boundary. Permits, easements, and agreements for any Project power collection lines required outside the Project Area boundary would be acquired through the appropriate entity before construction.

Project Substation

The Project substation, located within the Project Area, would step up the voltage generated by the turbines and collected via the Project power collection system to meet the electrical transmission system's higher voltage. Desert Claim is proposing a single substation. However, two substations may be required depending on the transmission voltage and/or transmission system (the Bonneville Power Administration or Puget Sound Energy) required for interconnection. A Project substation would occupy up to 2 acres. The Project substation site would be selected once the interconnection point is determined through agreements with the electrical transmission system owner.

The Project substation(s) would have a small building within the fenced perimeter to house the power generation control and relaying equipment, station batteries, and site control and data acquisition system.

Project Interconnection to Regional Distribution Network

The Project substation would connect to the electrical transmission lines via overhead lines from the substation. Several possibilities exist for interconnecting the Project to the regional transmission network, including:

- The Bonneville Power Administration at 115 kilovolts (kV) or 230 kV (within the Project Area);
- Puget Sound Energy at 115 kV (near the Project Area) or 230 kV (within the Project Area); and
- The Kittitas County PUD at 34.5 kV or 115 kV (near the Project Area) for transmission through the Bonneville Power Administration.

Operation/Maintenance Facility and Other Project Elements

Operations, storage, and repairs would take place at a facility within the Project substation site or, alternatively, within an area zoned for industrial use within or near Ellensburg.

Portable restrooms would be used during construction. Portable or self-contained restrooms would be constructed and used during Project operations.

The Project also would include approximately four permanent reference meteorological towers (more commonly called *met towers*). The towers would be secured in part by guy wires and would be approximately 160 feet (50 meters) tall. The actual number and placement of permanent met towers would be determined during final Project micro-siting of the turbines.

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SECTION 3. PERMITTING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Desert Claim is applying to Kittitas County Community Development Services for all permits required to construct and operate the Project.

The Project is subject to review under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), with Kittitas County as the lead agency. As part of its SEPA review, Kittitas County will review the environmental checklist, this project narrative, other available information regarding the proposal, and applicable requirements in the County's development regulations, the Comprehensive Plan, and other local, state, and federal laws. The County will evaluate the Project's likely environmental impacts and determine whether those impacts are adequately addressed by existing ordinances, plans, rules, or laws. Desert Claim intends to work with Kittitas County and other interested agencies, Tribes, and individuals to avoid or reduce potential impacts by identifying mitigation measures that will be required under existing laws or regulations or included as permit conditions.

Kittitas County will make a SEPA threshold determination, which is the formal decision regarding whether the Project is likely to cause a significant adverse environmental impact that requires review in an EIS. After evaluating the Project and identifying mitigation measures, Kittitas County will determine whether the Project would still have any likely significant adverse environmental impacts. Kittitas County could issue a determination of non-significance, which may include mitigation conditions. Or, if the Project is determined to have a likely significant adverse environmental impact, a determination of significance/scoping notice would be issued and an EIS would be prepared. In either case, the public and agencies will have numerous opportunities to review and provide input on Kittitas County's decision.

SEPA consultations may involve meeting with other agencies or circulating the checklist and other environmental documents for review and comment before the County makes a threshold determination. These consultations can help the lead agency to determine the necessary permits, mitigation, and additional information and/or studies, and whether an EIS is necessary for the Project. Washington Administrative Code 197-11-920 indicates which agencies should be consulted based on their expertise for various categories in the environmental checklist.

Desert Claim also must comply with the requirements in KCC Chapter 17.61A. As part of that process, Desert Claim must obtain: (1) a Wind Farm Resource Development Permit and a development agreement with

the County; (2) a site-specific amendment to the Comprehensive Plan land use designation map, changing the Project Area to Wind Farm Resource overlay district; and (3) a site-specific rezone of the Project Area to Wind Farm Resource Overlay Zoning District.

The development agreement for the Project may include standards for, among other items:

1. Turbine densities, number, size, setback, and location; and
2. Mitigation measures and other development conditions appropriate to protect the best interests of the surrounding property and neighborhood, and the county as a whole.

The Board of County Commissioners can approve the Project if it determines that the Project:

1. Is essential or desirable to the public convenience;
2. Is not detrimental or injurious to the public health, peace, or safety, or to the character of the surrounding neighborhood; and
3. Will not be unreasonably detrimental to the economic welfare of the county and will not create excessive public cost for facilities and services.

Other Environmental Permits and Reviews

Additional permits and/or reviews that will be required include:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife ("WDFW") review for potential effects on threatened and endangered species, including bald eagle;
- Washington Department of Ecology Stormwater Construction Discharge Permit and Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a Kittitas County Temporary Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (TESCP);
- Review by the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer for historic and cultural resources;
- Consultations with the Yakama Nation;
- Consultations with the Kittitas County Noxious Weed Control Board (with potential need for a Noxious Weed Control Plan);
- Kittitas County Critical Areas Review pursuant to KCC 17A.03.045; and
- Kittitas County construction permits.

Environmental Considerations

Desert Claim conducted an environmental review of the Project Area as part of the site selection process. Information found during that review is presented in Figure 15. Notable features are streams and wetlands (many of which flow from leaks in the irrigation canal) and associated riparian corridors (vegetation that grows near streams and provides wildlife habitat).

The County will conduct a Critical Areas Review for the Project under KCC Title 17A. As part of that review, the County may require several environmental studies, including a wetland and stream classification study, a wildlife use assessment, a shrub-steppe/wildlife habitat evaluation, and a rare plant and noxious weed survey.

Desert Claim retained WEST, Inc., (WEST) a recognized expert in addressing the potential for avian (bird) collisions with wind turbines and other wildlife concerns related to wind energy development. WEST is conducting a one-year study at the Project Area (to be completed in spring 2003). The resulting information will be furnished to Kittitas County as part of its Critical Areas Review. The protocol being used was reviewed and approved by WDFW. Notable findings so far include active raptor (hawk) nests in the Project Area. All but one of those recorded raptor nests are located on existing transmission towers. The Project Area also is used by bald eagles during late winter and early spring. WEST will conduct specific studies for bald eagles during that period, in consultation with WDFW.

The Project is within mule deer winter range, and the northernmost portion includes some areas identified as elk winter range. Desert Claim already has met with WDFW biologists to discuss these species and will work with WDFW and Kittitas County to evaluate the possible effects and potential mitigation if necessary.

Desert Claim searched prehistoric site and historic structure files. This search revealed 13 cultural resources within one mile of, but outside of, the Project Area. These resources include one prehistoric lithic scatter (i.e., a rock showing evidence of being shaped by humans), 11 prehistoric lithic isolates, and one bridge. See Section 13, below, for additional discussion.

The Project Area includes some native shrub-steppe habitat, although most of the Project Area either has been converted to farmland or has been grazed heavily.

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SECTION 4. CONSTRUCTION

Sequence of Construction

Construction would start following completion of permit and environmental reviews and issuance of Project permits, and would be completed over approximately nine months. The Project may be built in phases to meet market conditions and power sales commitments. If constructed in phases, each phase would take approximately nine months to construct.

Construction traffic routing would be established in a Construction Traffic Plan prepared by Desert Claim in coordination with Kittitas County Community Development Services and the Kittitas County Sheriff's Department, the Washington State Department of Transportation, the Washington State Patrol, and other related agencies. The plan would define hours, routes, and safety and management requirements.

Several actions would be taken before construction to minimize environmental effects and to protect county roads. Habitat protection areas within the Project Area would be delineated, defined in contracting documents, and marked in the field, pursuant to consultations with Kittitas County, WDFW, landowners, and others.

In general, the first months of construction would involve initial civil and electrical construction, including construction of Project access roads and tower foundations, the power collection system and communication lines, and the Project substation.

Wind turbine and tower installation would start as soon as Project roads and foundations are in place, and would end near the completion of Project construction. Commercial operation would be expected to begin after approximately one month of testing.

Construction would start with clearing and grading for Project access roads (see Figure 16). Gravel would be trucked in from an existing source and compacted to form a stable road surface. Figure 17 illustrates typical Project access road design. Temporary construction roads and staging areas would be needed. These areas would be identified during the County's Critical Areas Review. Based on that review, temporary disturbance areas would be mapped and marked and erosion control measures established. Shrub-steppe habitat would be avoided as much as

possible. Temporarily disturbed areas would be reclaimed as determined through consultations with WDFW and Kittitas County.

Following micro-siting of turbines, connections to county roads by Project access roads would be designed pursuant to County road standards, and would be constructed in coordination with Kittitas County Community Development Services. Connections would be minimized through consultations with the County, landowners, and WDFW (for habitat considerations).

Once the Project roads are constructed, excavation would begin for turbine foundations. As described previously, two foundation types may be used, depending on site-specific conditions. The Inverted T foundation requires a circular excavation approximately 8 feet deep by approximately 42 feet wide. The Pile foundation requires a hole ranging from 25 feet to 35 feet deep and approximately 18 feet wide. Both foundations would be formed by pouring concrete over rebar framing. Desert Claim would prepare a geotechnical report for the Project to determine the appropriate foundation design. During Construction, Desert Claim will provide a licensed engineer to prepare a special inspection report for each foundation pour. The source of concrete for the Project has not yet been determined, but would be local. A temporary batch plant may be placed within the Project Area.

The power collection system would be installed using overhead and underground cable within existing utility rights-of-way (see Figure 14). Underground cable would be installed using a trenched or plowed method. Overhead connection cables would be mounted on new or existing small steel or wooden poles.

Once the foundations are in place and the concrete cures, the turbine towers, nacelles (covers for the turbine located behind the blade), and blades would be brought to the site for placement. The components would be delivered to the Project Area via truck. Large cranes would be brought on site to lift the multiple tower sections, turbine nacelles, and three-bladed rotors into place.

One or more 10-acre staging area(s) would be established in the Project Area for temporary storage of turbine components. Staging area(s) have not been selected but would be placed near existing roads and on previously disturbed land (e.g., heavily grazed and/or crop or pasture lands), and would be selected in consultation with the County as part of the Construction Traffic Plan and the County's Critical Areas Review.

Equipment involved in construction would include backhoes, excavators, bulldozers, graders, cement and gravel haul trucks, heavy and

intermediate-size cranes, semi-trailer trucks delivering turbine components, and assorted lighter vehicles. During construction, approximately 80 to 100 people would be employed. Local construction contractors and suppliers would be used to the extent possible.

Erosion would be controlled during construction through implementation of a Temporary Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan. This is a design-level plan that has not yet been prepared, but would include use of stormwater detention ponds, covering of exposed soils, and other well-established Best Management Practices.

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SECTION 5. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

After construction, Desert Claim would follow a Project operations and maintenance protocol that would specify routine turbine maintenance and inspection. Such protocol typically adheres to a program developed by the turbine manufacturer, similar to the way automobile manufacturers define recommended maintenance. Scheduled maintenance would be conducted approximately every six months on each wind turbine. On average, each turbine would require 40 hours to 50 hours of scheduled mechanical and electrical maintenance per year.

The wind turbines would be monitored continuously by a site control and data acquisition system. Each turbine would be equipped with monitors that communicate major aspects of operation through communication lines (installed in the same trench as the power collection system). Alarm systems would be triggered if operational characteristics fall outside set limits. Each turbine has an automatic braking system to shut down the turbine blades in the event of malfunctions or excessive wind speeds.

The turbines use synthetic oil as a lubricant in the gear boxes and hydraulic fluid for the blade pitch actuators. Each turbine contains approximately 80 gallons of oil. Turbine oil is tested regularly and replaced as needed. Waste oil and fluid collected during maintenance would be transferred to an approved waste facility.

The Project would employ approximately 10 full-time staff, including field technicians and a Project operations manager.

Electricity generated by the Project would be sold to local and regional utilities and other power purchasers. These may include utilities such as:

- PUDs, such as the Kittitas County PUD and the Grant County PUD;
- Investor-owned utilities, such as Puget Sound Energy and Avista; and
- The Bonneville Power Administration.

These utilities in turn would provide the renewable energy to their customers.

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SECTION 6. DECOMMISSIONING

Desert Claim intends to operate this wind farm for the life of the Project. For this application, Project life is assumed to be 30 years. New technology may become available for repowering the Project at some time in the future. If Desert Claim decides to repower the Project, it would apply for all required environmental and permit reviews.

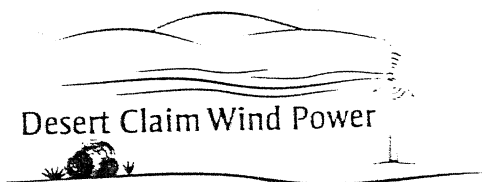
Decommissioning funds in the form of a bond or corporate surety would be set aside as a specific Project budget item. A set-aside guarantee bond or corporate surety would be executed on behalf of Desert Claim in favor of the County, with an independent administrator of such funds to cover all decommissioning costs.

Decommissioning the Project would require removal of the wind turbine nacelles, blades, towers, foundations, cables, and other facilities to a depth of 4 feet below grade; removal of Project roads; and restoration of disturbed lands.

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C

PART C: FIGURES

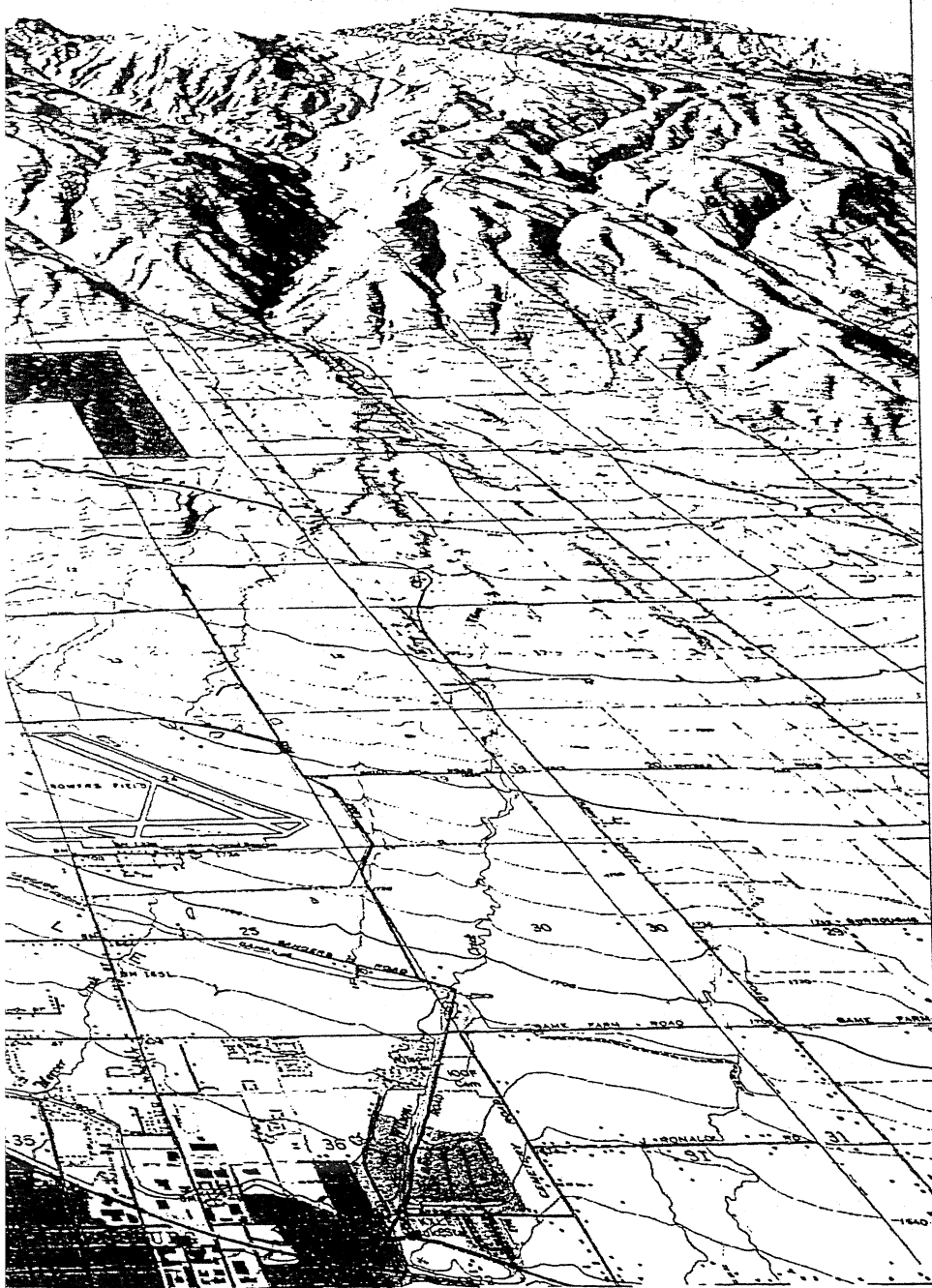


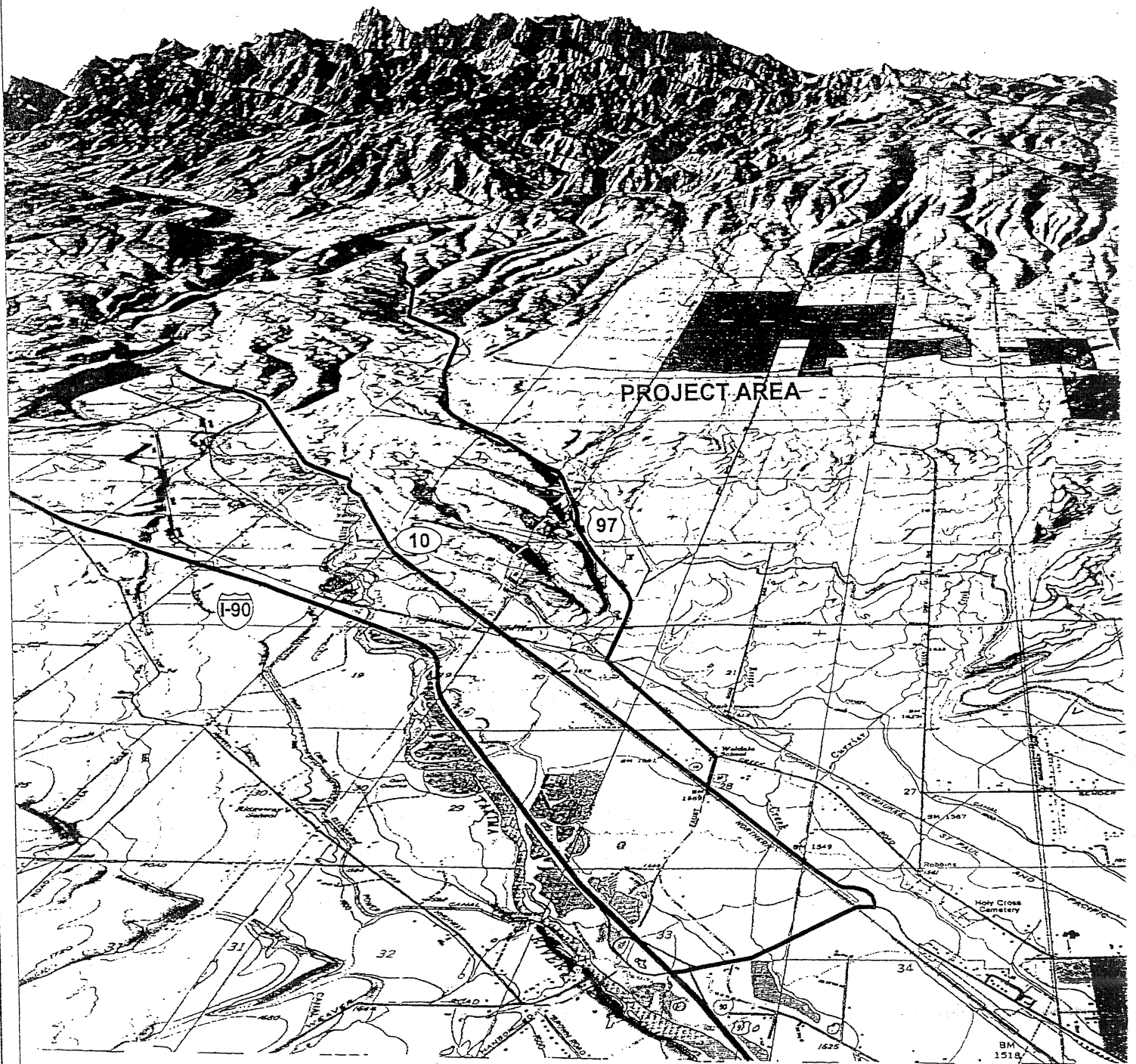
Desert Claim Wind Power

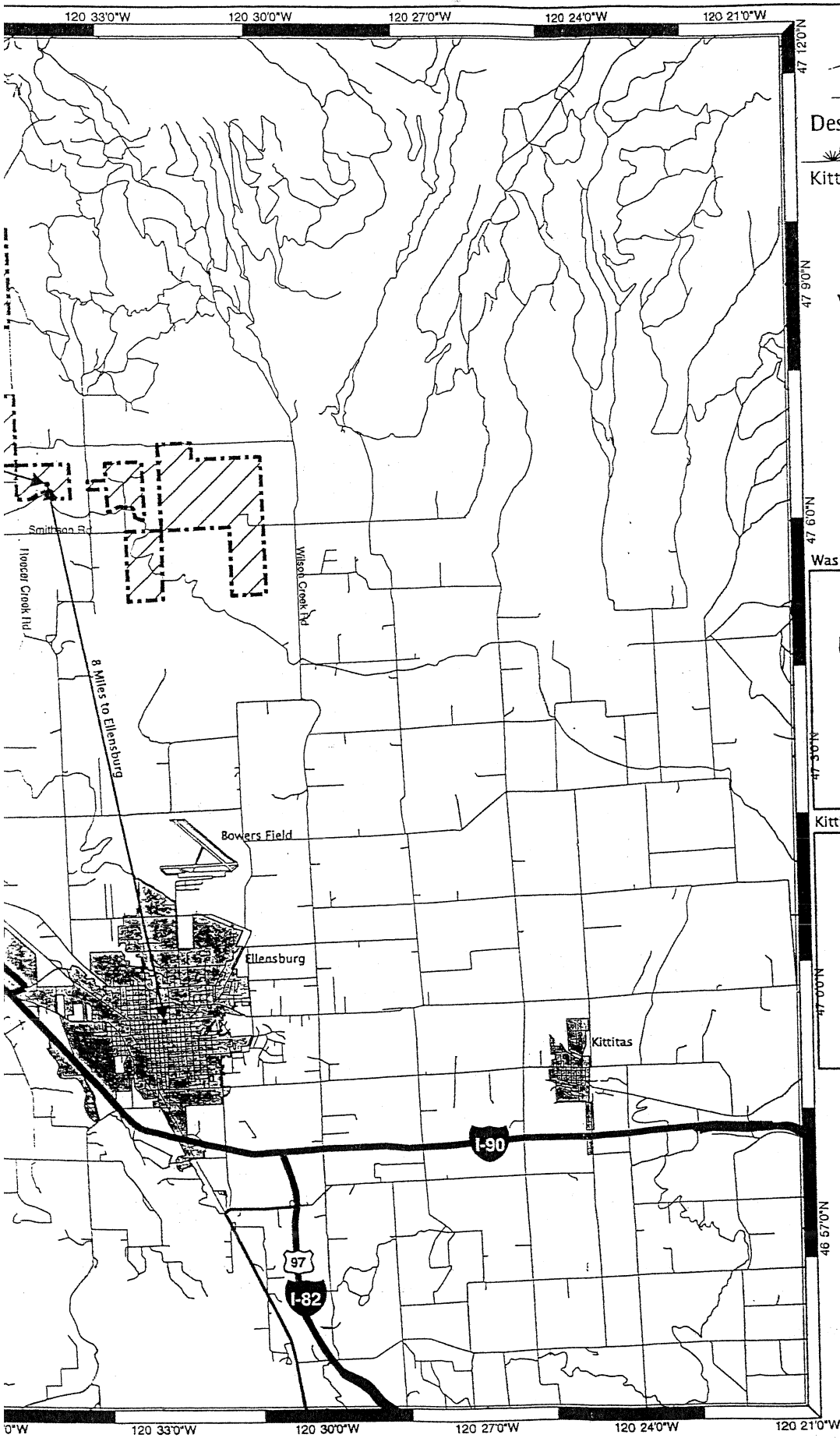
Kittitas County, Washington

Figure 2

Topography

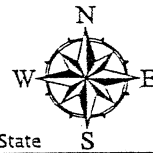




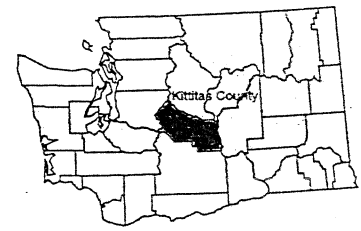


Desert Claim Wind Power
Kittitas County, Washington

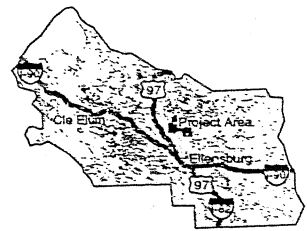
Figure 1
Project Area
with Surrounding Vicinity
and Road Network



Washington State

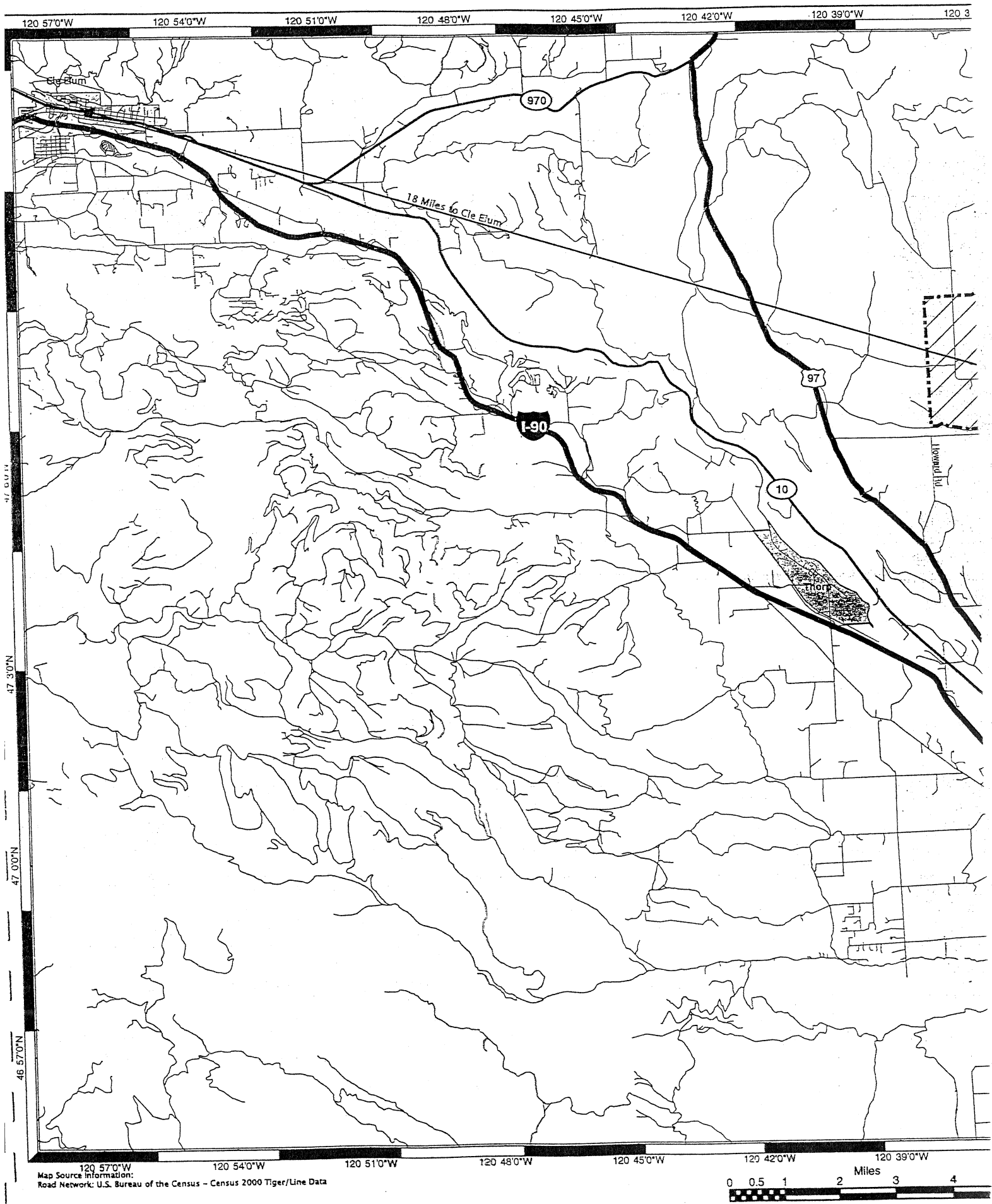


Kittitas County, Washington



Legend

- Project Area
- Interstate and U.S. Routes
- State Routes
- Local and County Roads
- City Limit Boundary



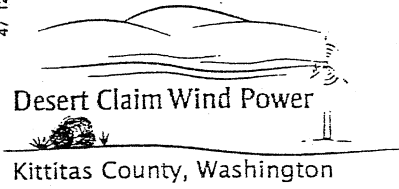
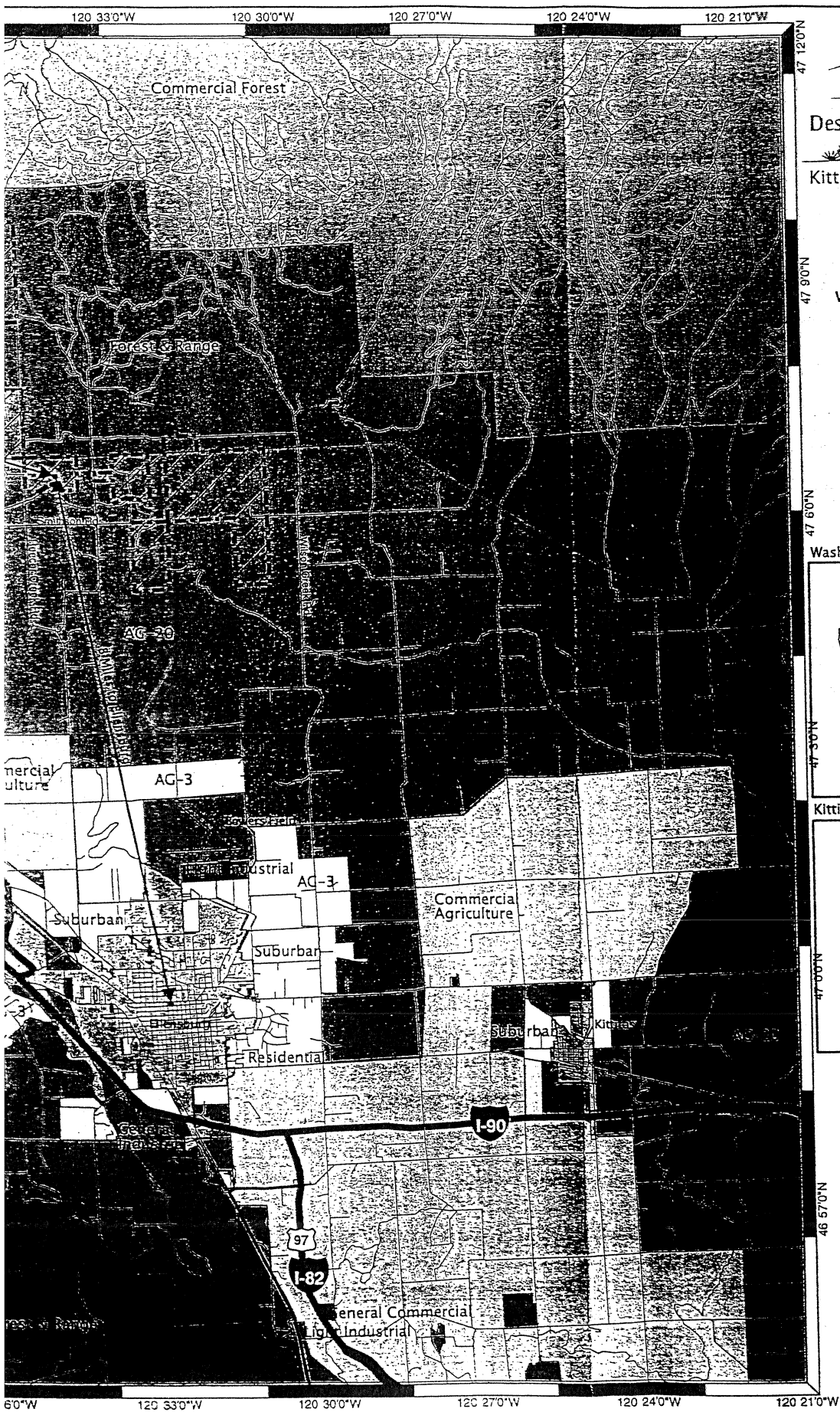
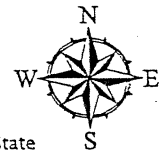


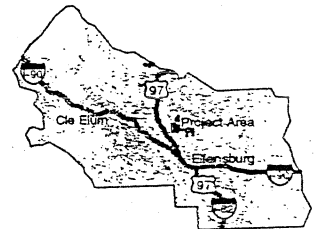
Figure 3
Project Area
with Surrounding Vicinity
and County Zoning
Categories



Washington State

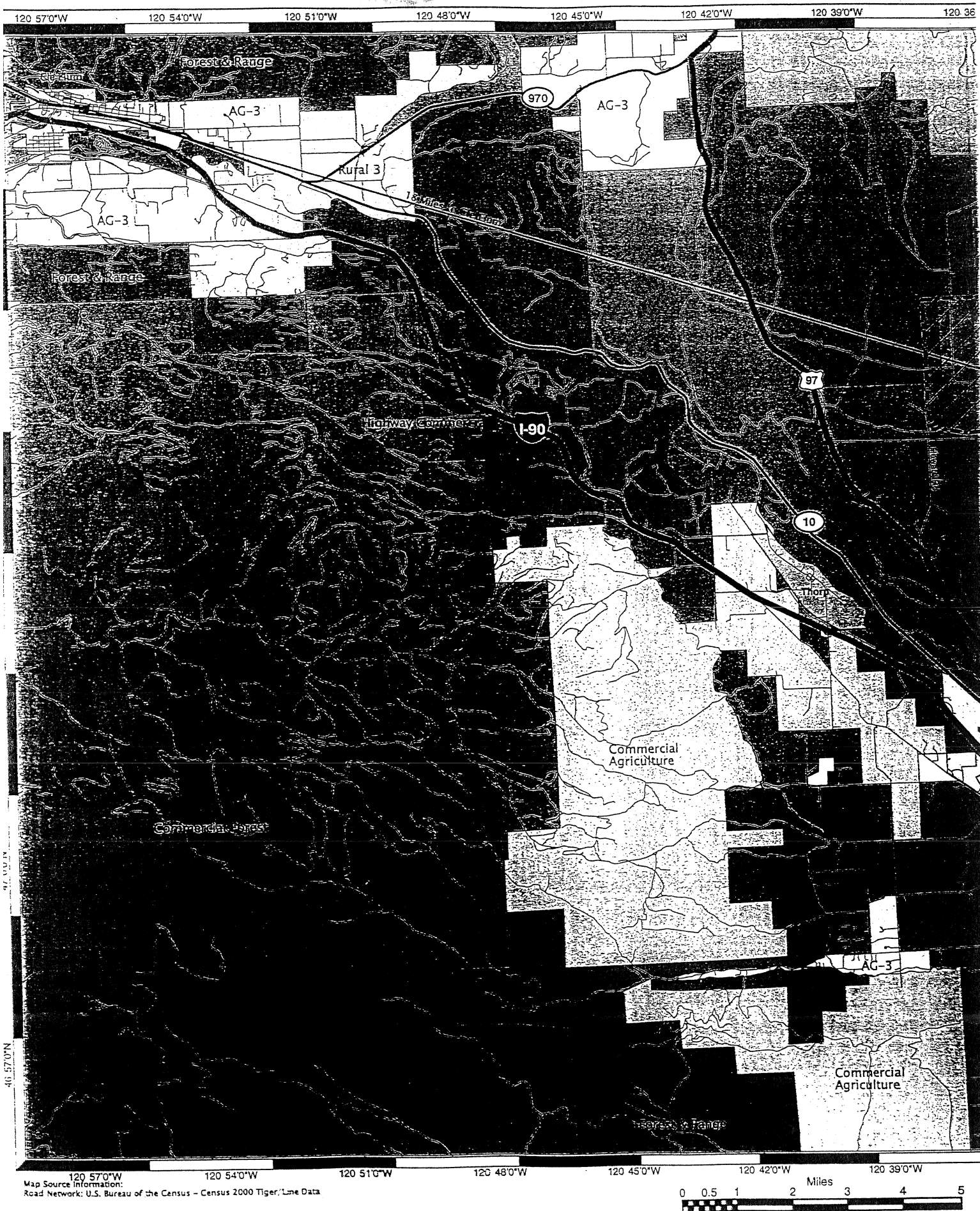


Kittitas County, Washington

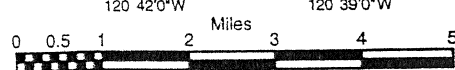


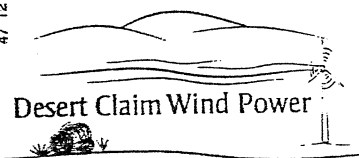
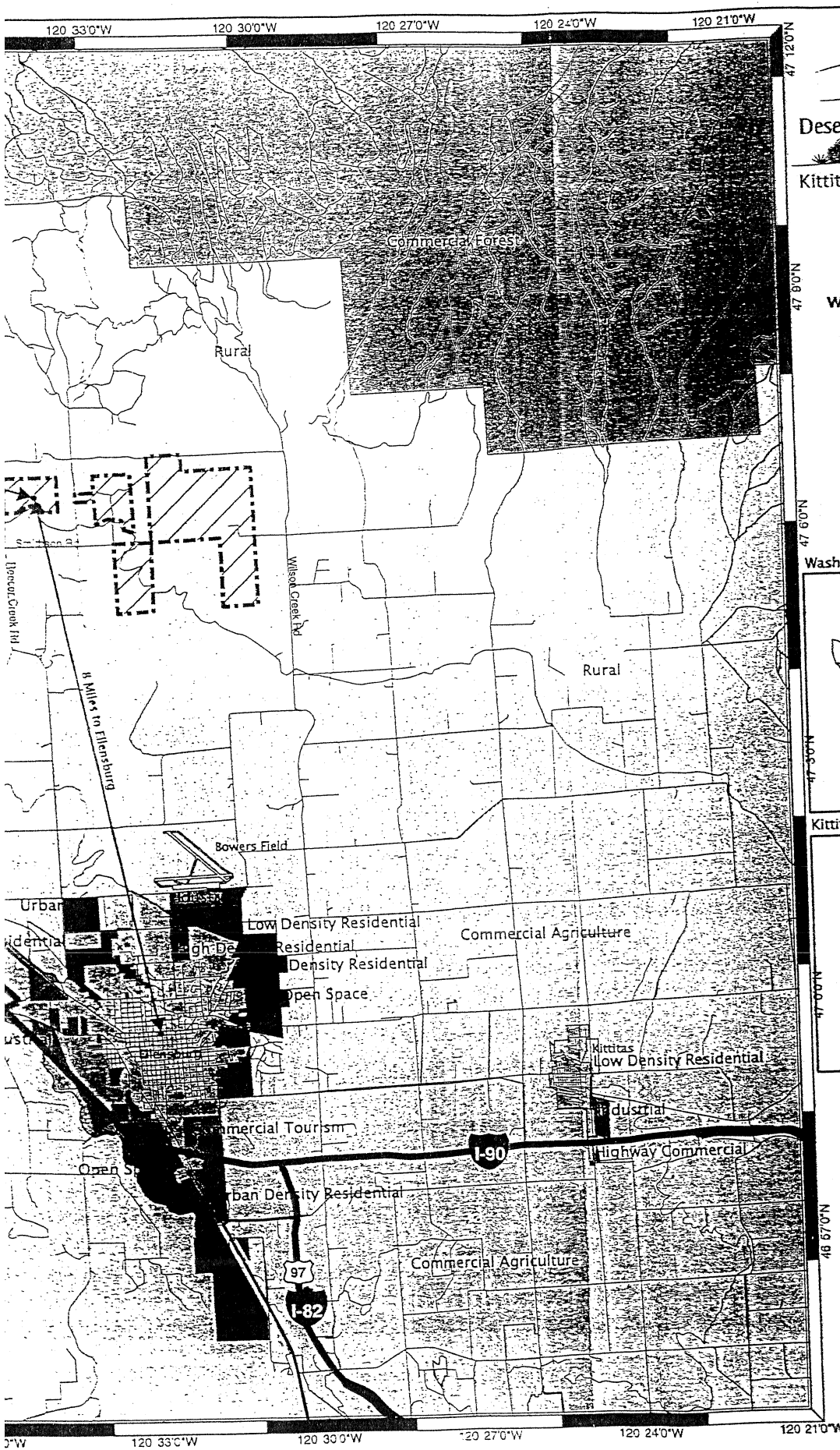
Legend

- Project Area
- Interstate and U.S. Routes
- State Routes
- Local and County Roads
- City Limit Boundary



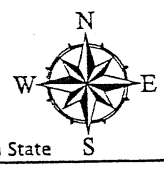
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Map Source Information:
Road Network: U.S. Bureau of the Census - Census 2000 Tiger/Line Data



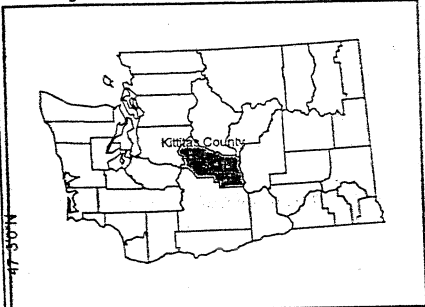


Kittitas County, Washington

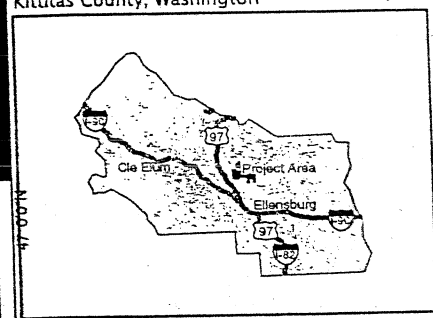
Figure 4
Project Area
with Surrounding Vicinity
and Kittitas County
Comprehensive Plan
Designations



Washington State



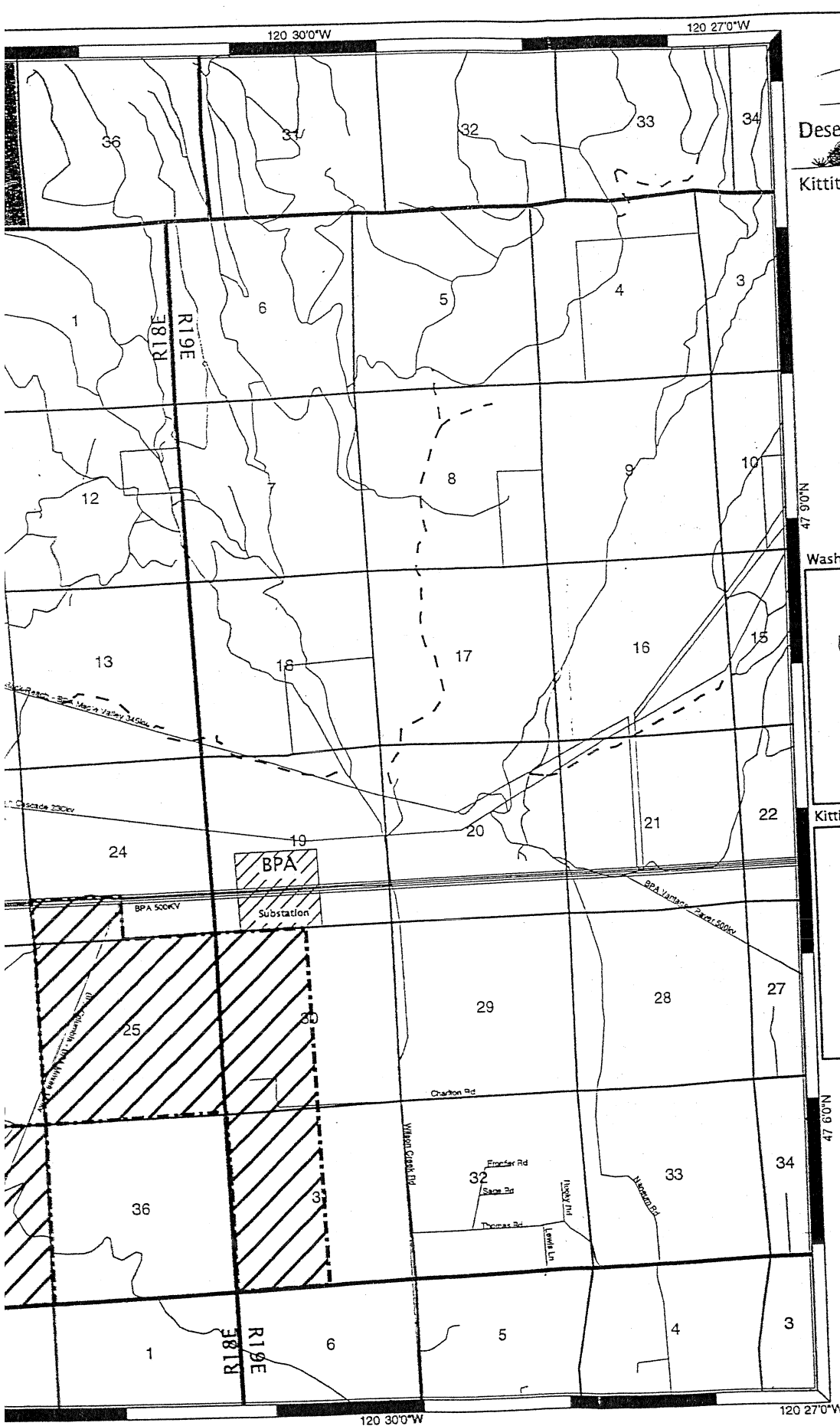
Kittitas County, Washington



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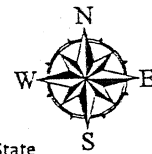
- Project Area
- Interstate and U.S. Routes
- State Routes
- Local and County Roads
- City Limit Boundary



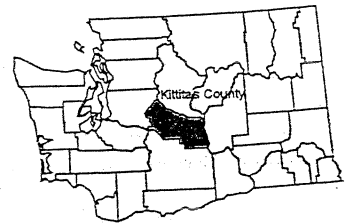


Desert Claim Wind Power
Kittitas County, Washington

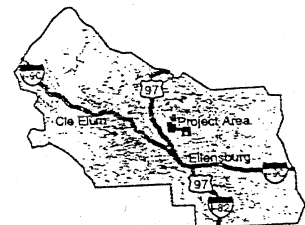
Figure 5
Project Area
with Land Ownership



Washington State



Kittitas County, Washington



Legend

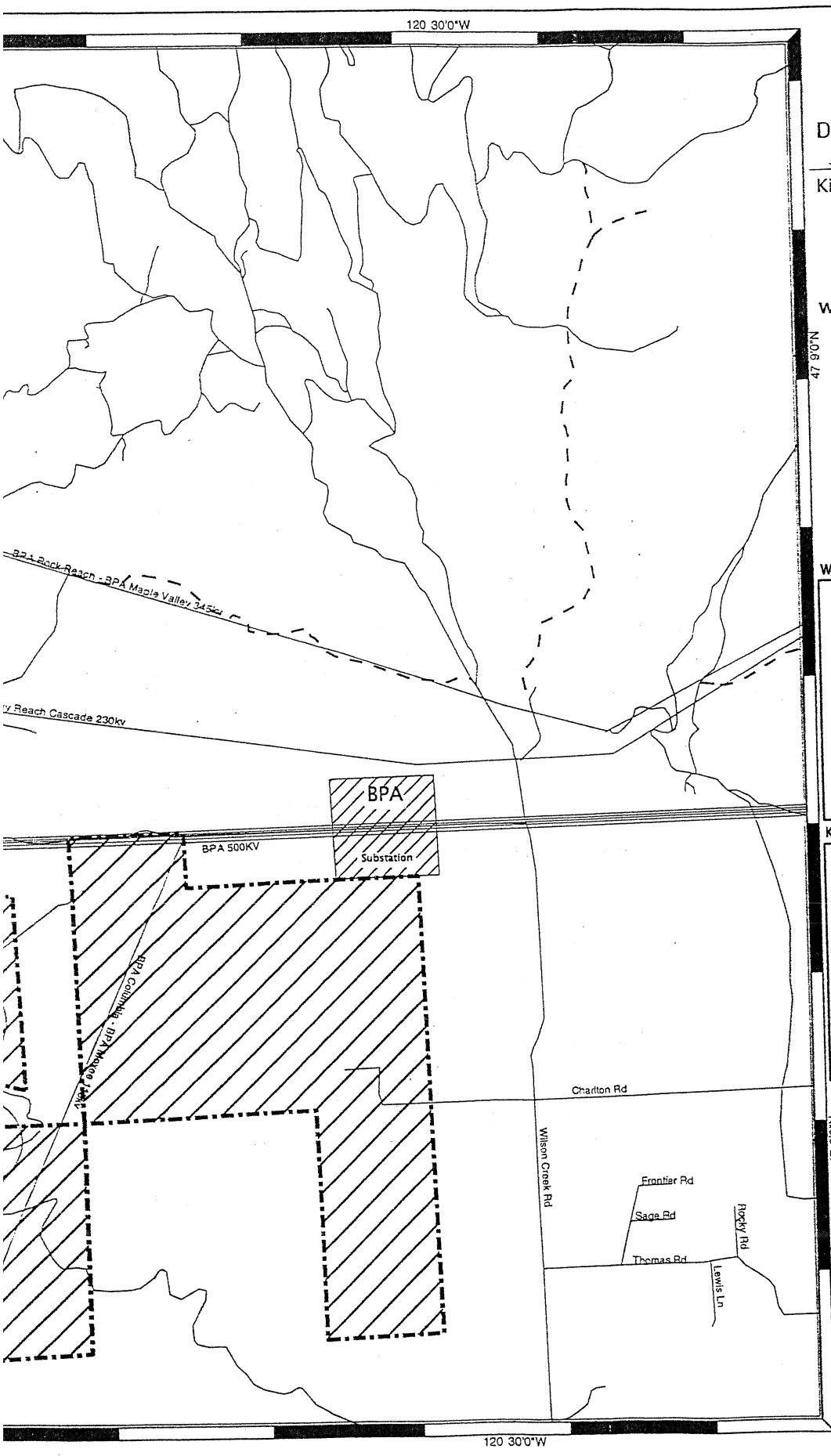
- Project Area
- Interstate and U.S. Routes
- State Routes
- Local and County Roads
- Primitive Roads
- Regional Transmission Lines
- BPA Substation
- Private Land
- DNR Public Land
- DNR Mineral Rights Only
- Wenatchee National Forest

15,000



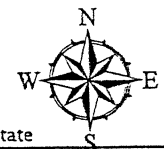
Map Source Information:
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 DNR Managed Lands: Washington State - Public Lands Quadrangle, Wenatchee 2002 1:100,000 Scale

0 1,500 3,000 6,000 9,000 12
 Feet

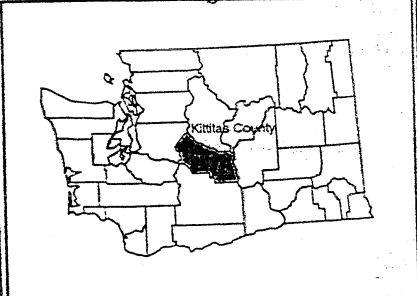


Desert Claim Wind Power
Kittitas County, Washington

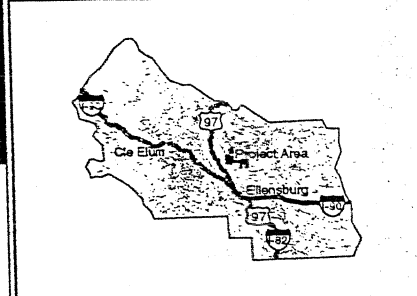
Figure 6
Project Area
with Residences (within Project
Area or within 1000 ft.
of Project Area Boundary)



Washington State

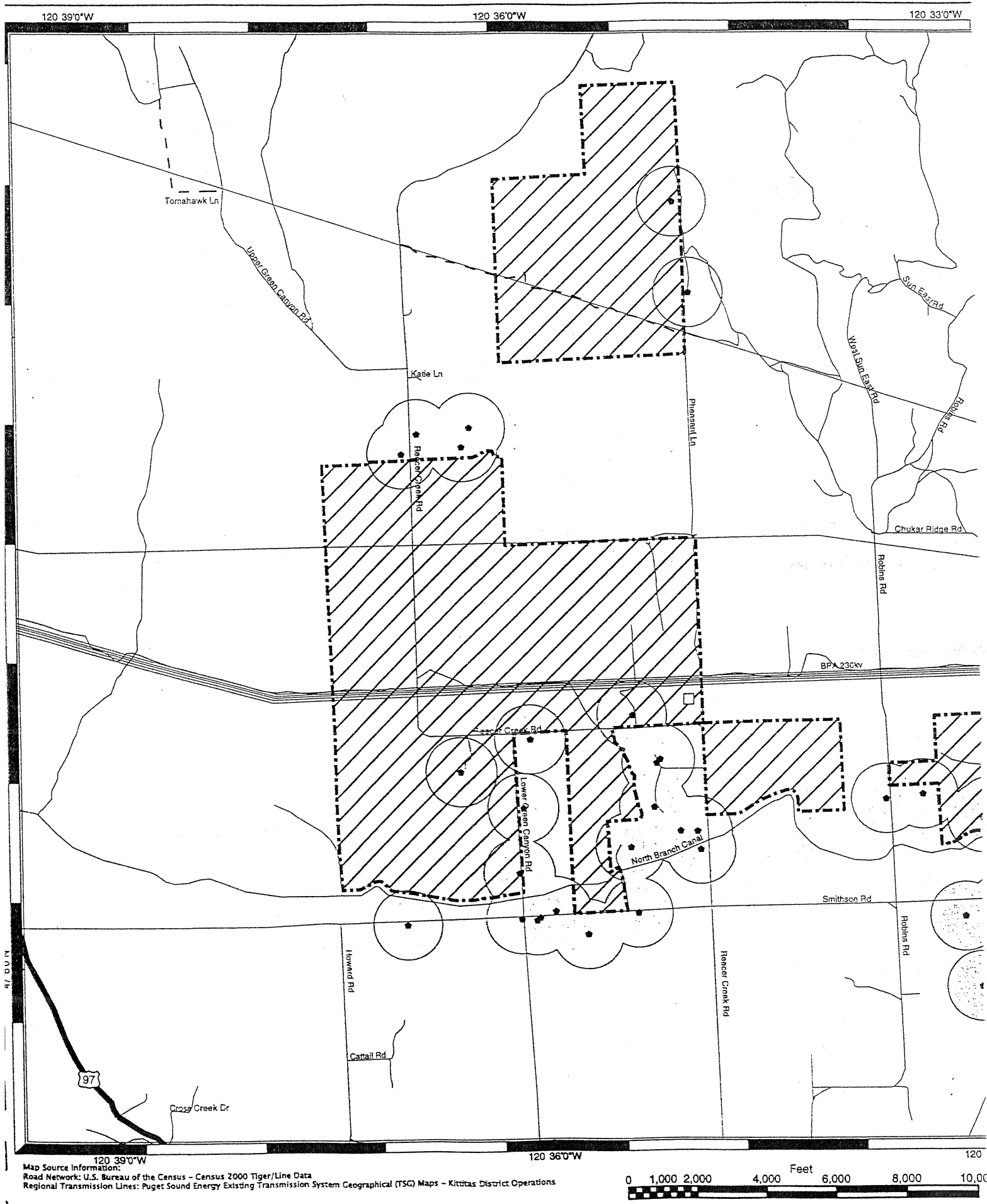


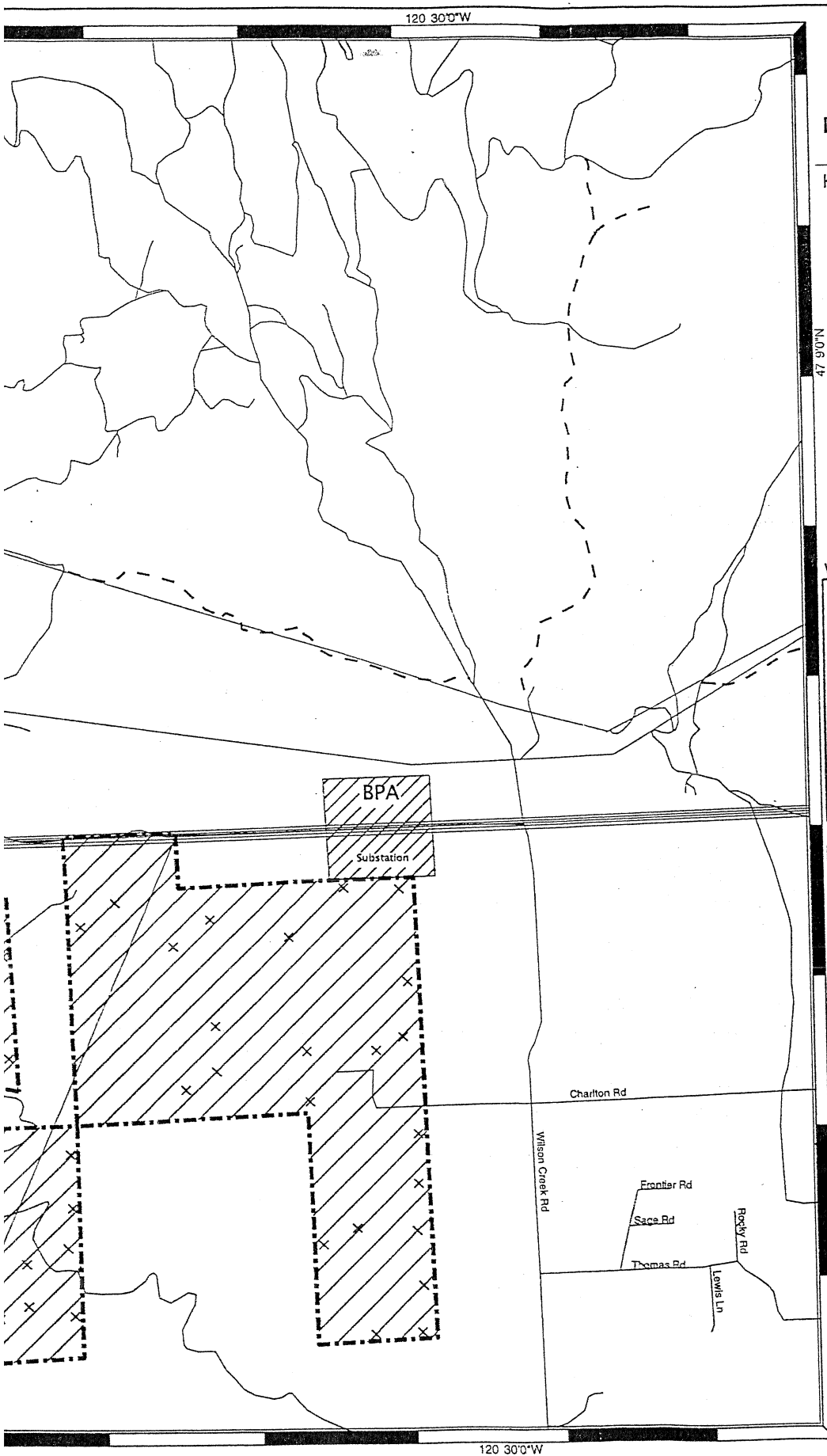
Kittitas County, Washington



Legend

- Project Area
- Preliminary Substation Location
- Interstate and U.S. Routes
- State Routes
- Local and County Roads
- Primitive Roads
- Regional Transmission Lines
- Residence Buffer (1000 ft.)
- Residence Locations
- BPA Substation





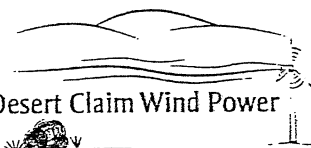
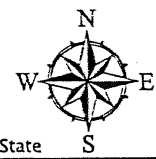
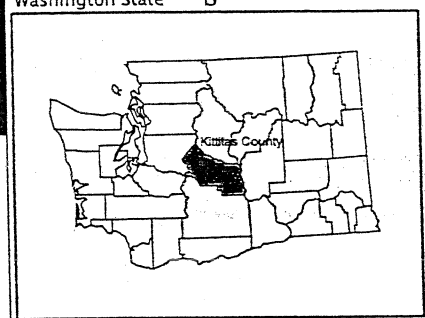

Desert Claim Wind Power
 Kittitas County, Washington

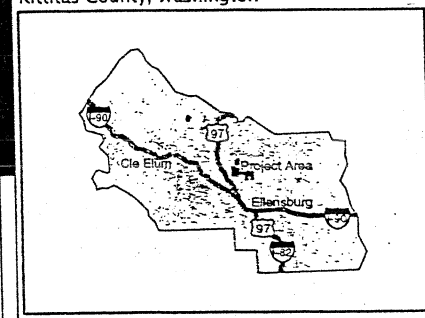
Figure 11
 Project Area
 with Turbine Locations
 (120 Turbines)











Washington State



Kittitas County, Washington



Legend

- × Turbine Location
-  Project Area
-  Preliminary Substation Location
-  Interstate and U.S. Routes
-  State Routes
-  Local and County Roads
-  Primitive Roads
-  Regional Transmission Lines
-  BPA Substation

0.500



Map Source Information:
Road Network: U.S. Bureau of the Census - Census 2000 Tiger/Line Data

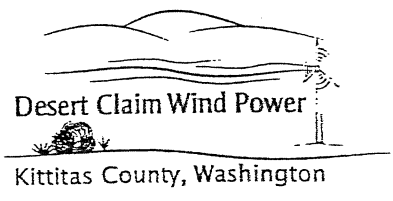
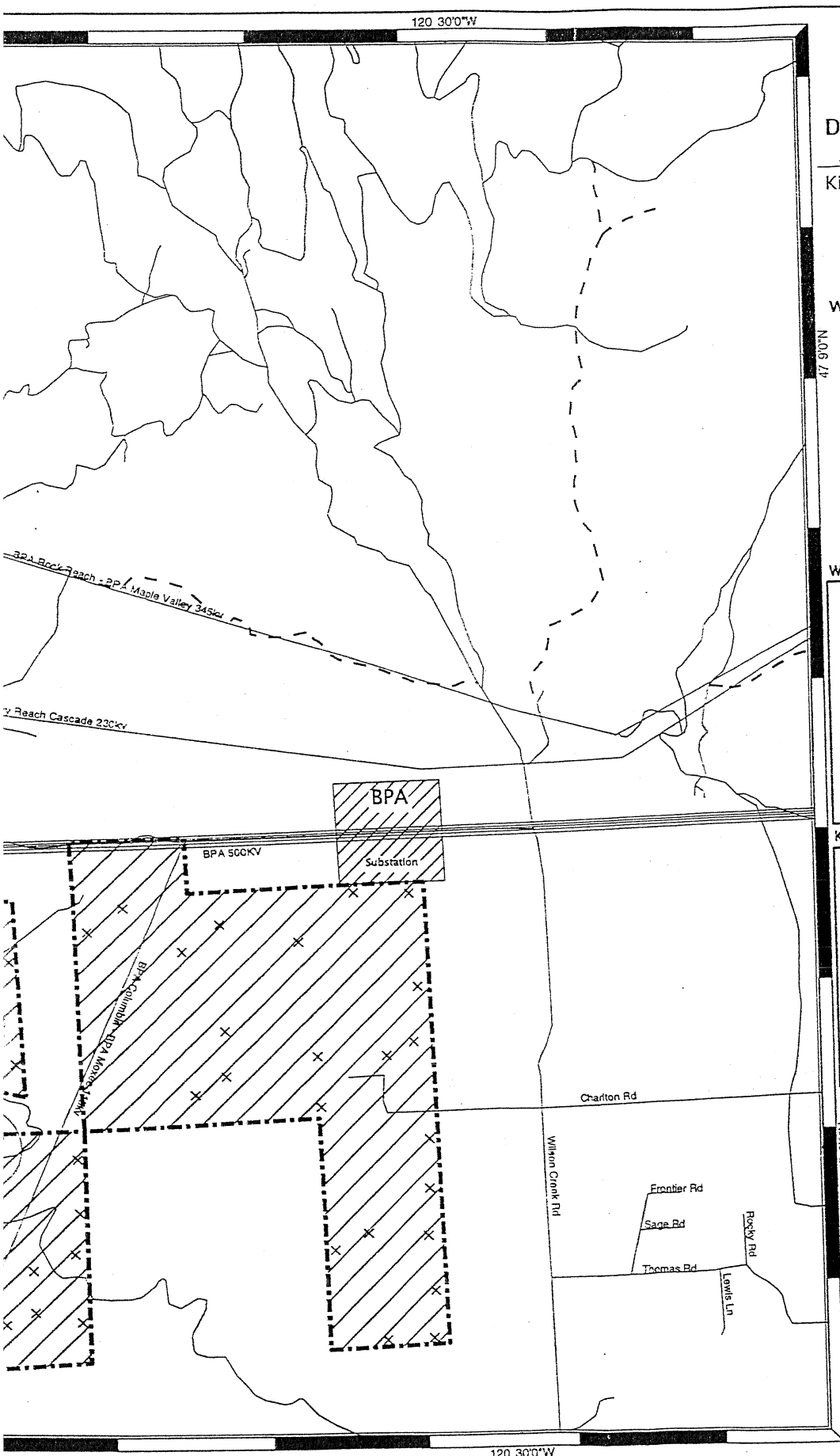
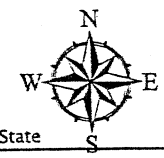
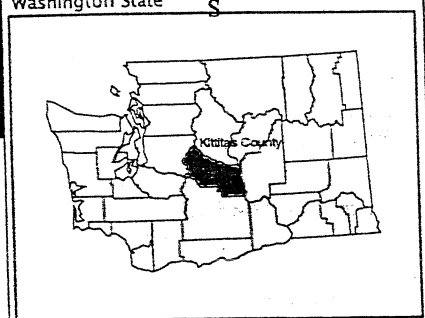


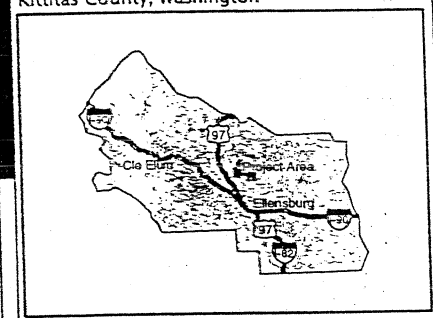
Figure 12
Project Area
with Residences (within Project
Area or within 1000 ft. of
Project Area Boundary)
and Turbine Locations
(120 Turbines)



Washington State



Kittitas County, Washington



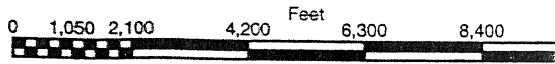
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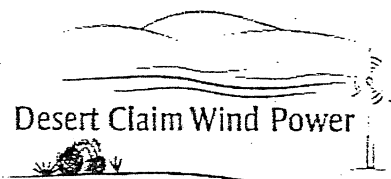
- x Turbine Location
- [Dashed Line] Project Area
- [Hatched Box] Preliminary Substation Location
- [Thick Solid Line] Interstate and U.S. Routes
- [Thin Solid Line] State Routes
- [Thin Solid Line] Local and County Roads
- [Dashed Line] Primitive Roads
- Residence Locations
- [Circle] Residence Buffer (1000 ft.)
- [Double Line] Regional Transmission Lines
- [Hatched Box] BPA Substation



120 39°0'W
Map Source Information:
Road Network: U.S. Bureau of the Census - Census 2000 Tiger/Line Data

120 36°0'W
120 33°0'W



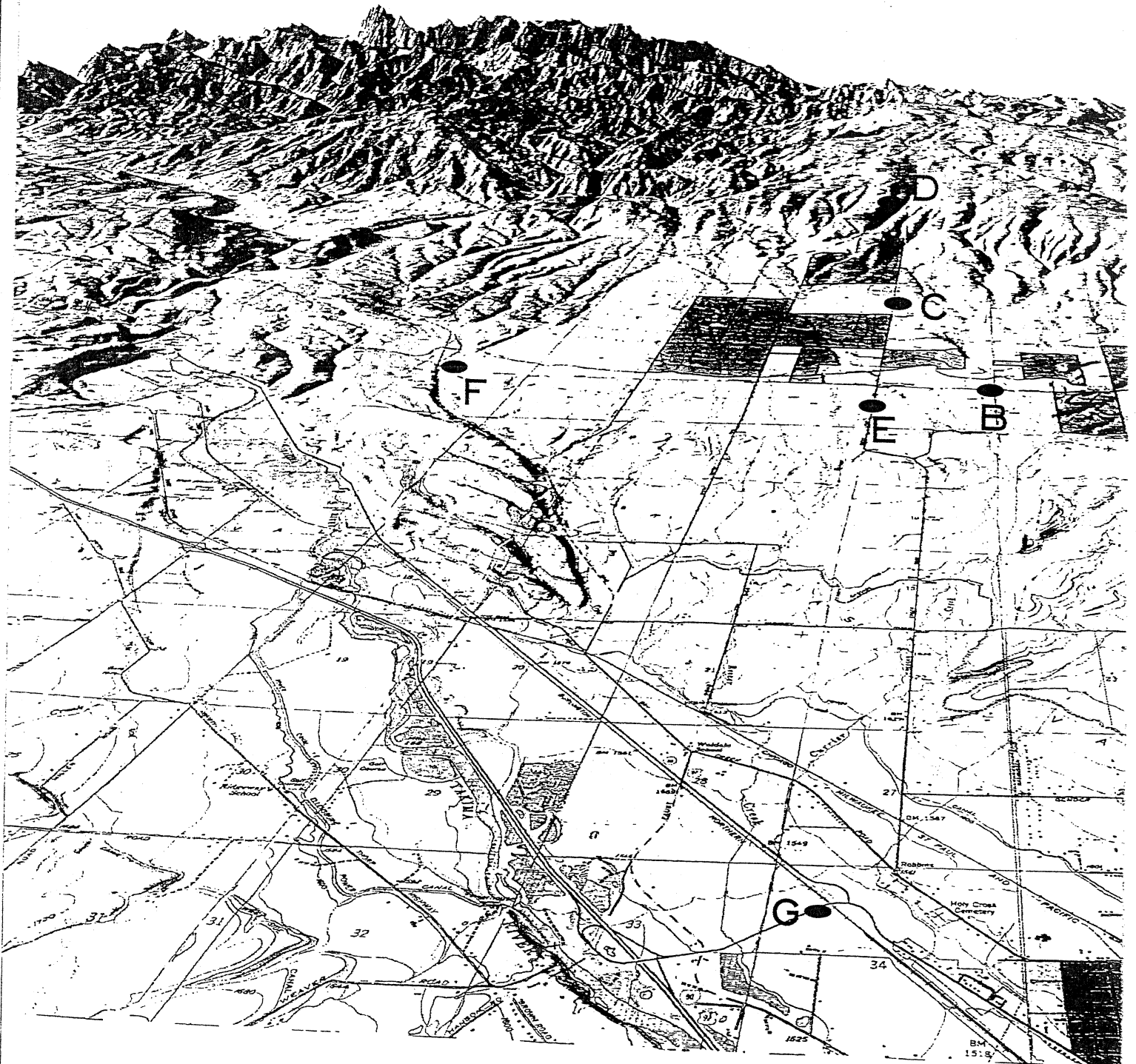


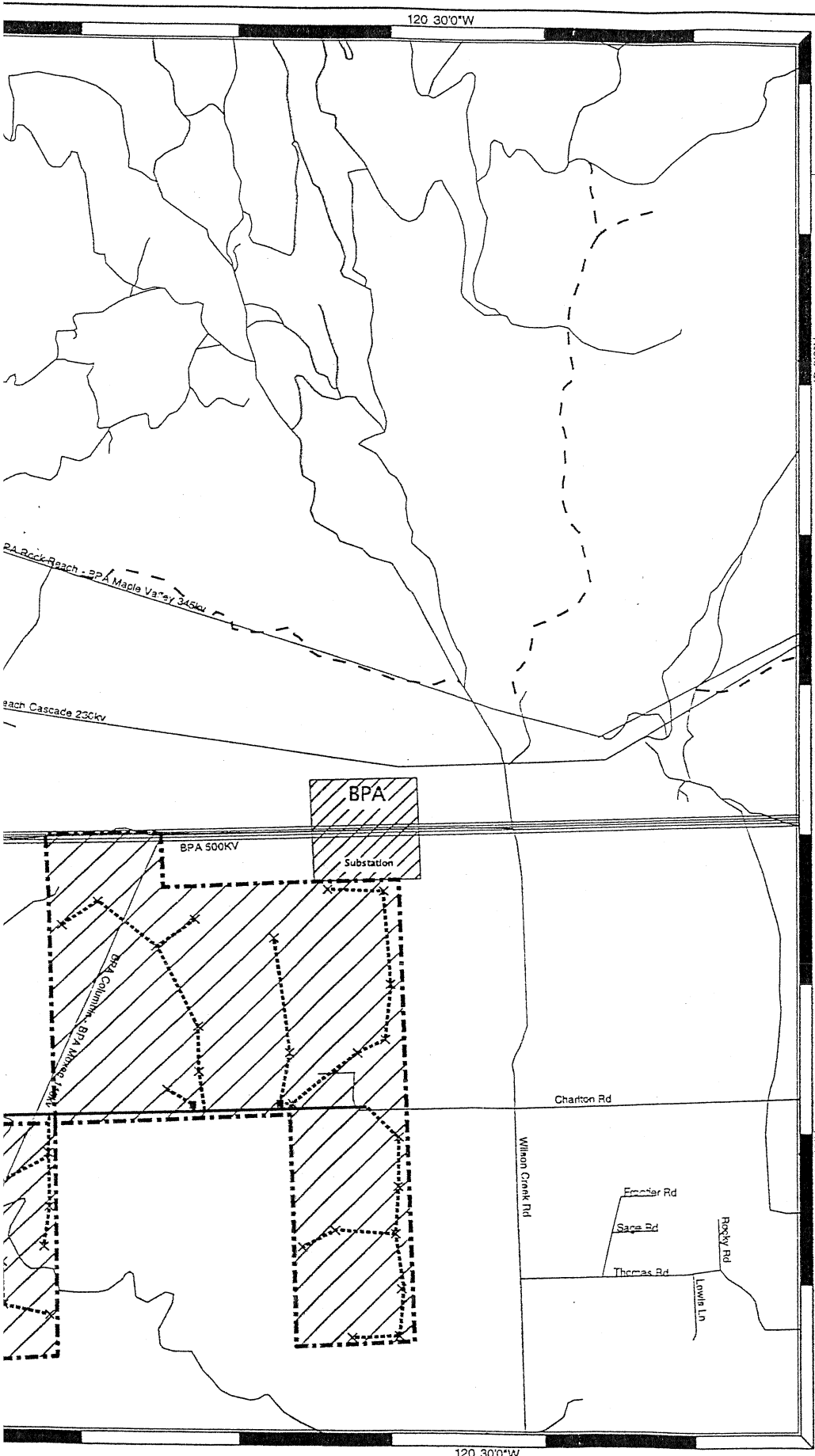
Kittitas County, Washington

Figure 13

Visual Simulation Viewpoints



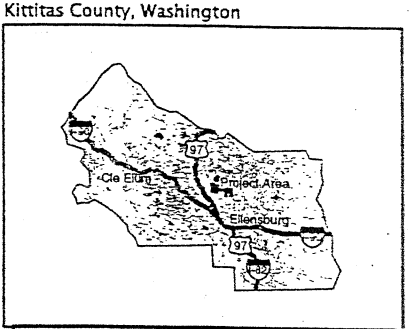
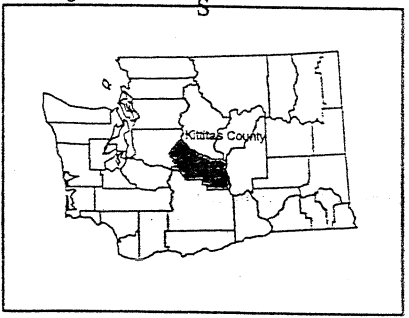
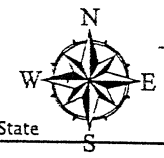




Desert Claim Wind Power

Kittitas County, Washington

Figure 14
Project Area
with Power Collection System
and Turbine Locations
(120 Turbines)

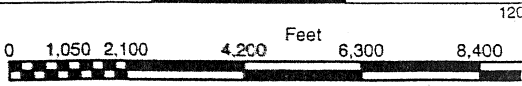


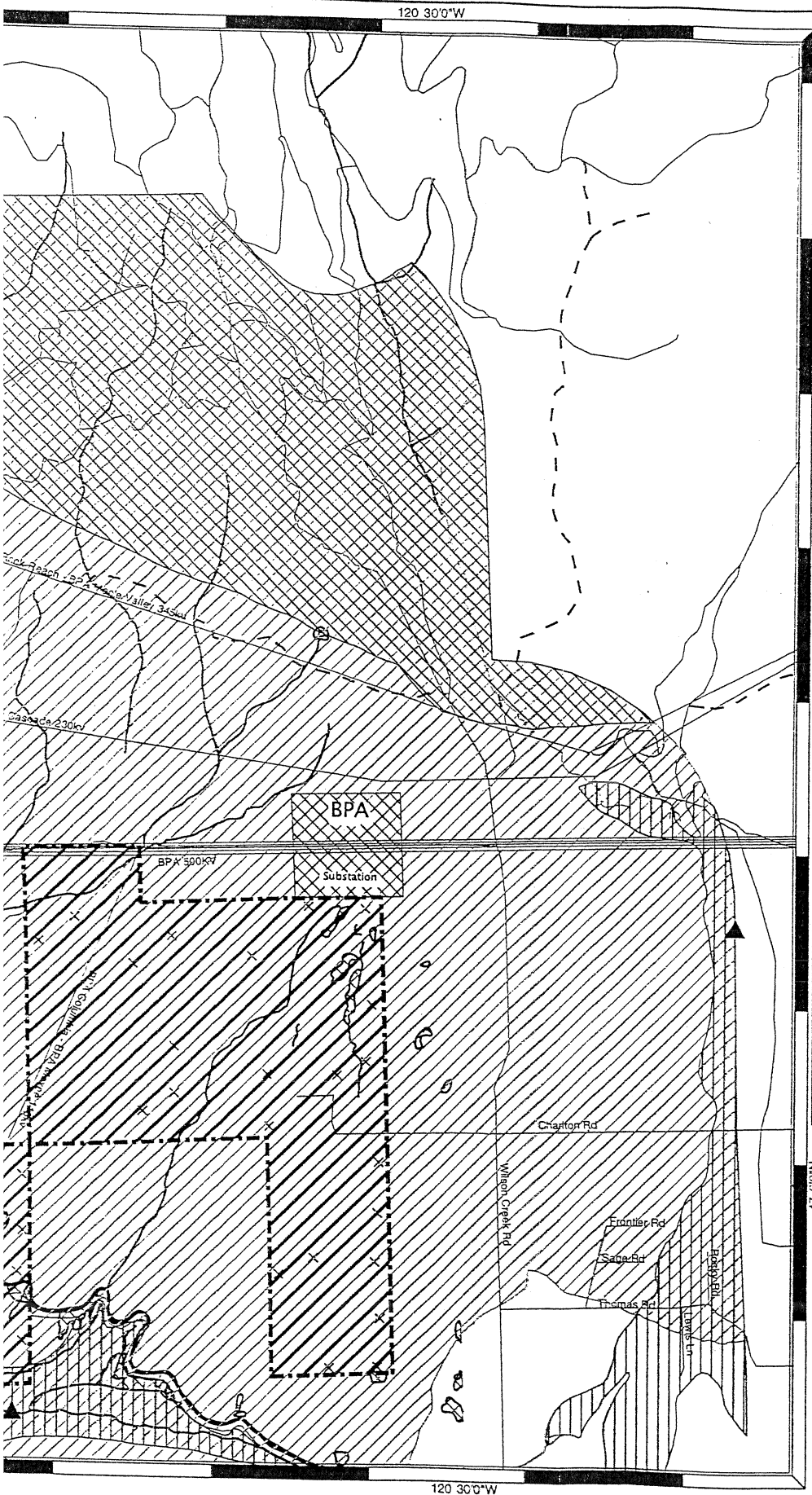
- Legend**
- × Turbine Location
 - [Hatched Box] Project Area
 - [Square Box] Preliminary Substation Location
 - [Thick Line] Interstate and U.S. Routes
 - [Thin Solid Line] State Routes
 - [Thin Dashed Line] Local and County Roads
 - [Dotted Line] Primitive Roads
 - [Long Dash Line] Regional Transmission Lines
 - [Hatched Box] BPA Substation
 - [Solid Line] Overhead Cable
 - [Dotted Line] Underground Cable
 - [Black Square] 600 Amp Junction Box



Map Source Information:
Road Network: U.S. Bureau of the Census - Census 2000 Tiger/Line Data
Regional Transmission Lines: Puget Sound Energy Existing Transmission System Geographical (TSC) Maps - Kittitas District Operations

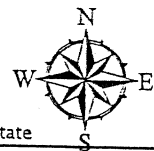
January 28, 2003



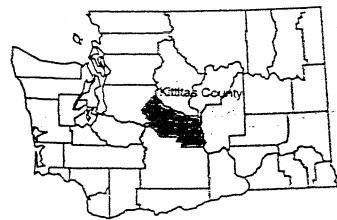


Desert Claim Wind Power
Kittitas County, Washington

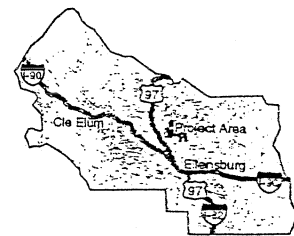
Figure 15
Project Area
with Known
Environmental Features
and Turbine Locations
(120 Turbines)



Washington State

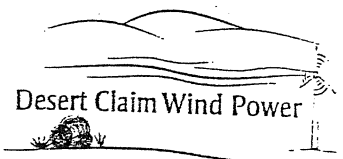
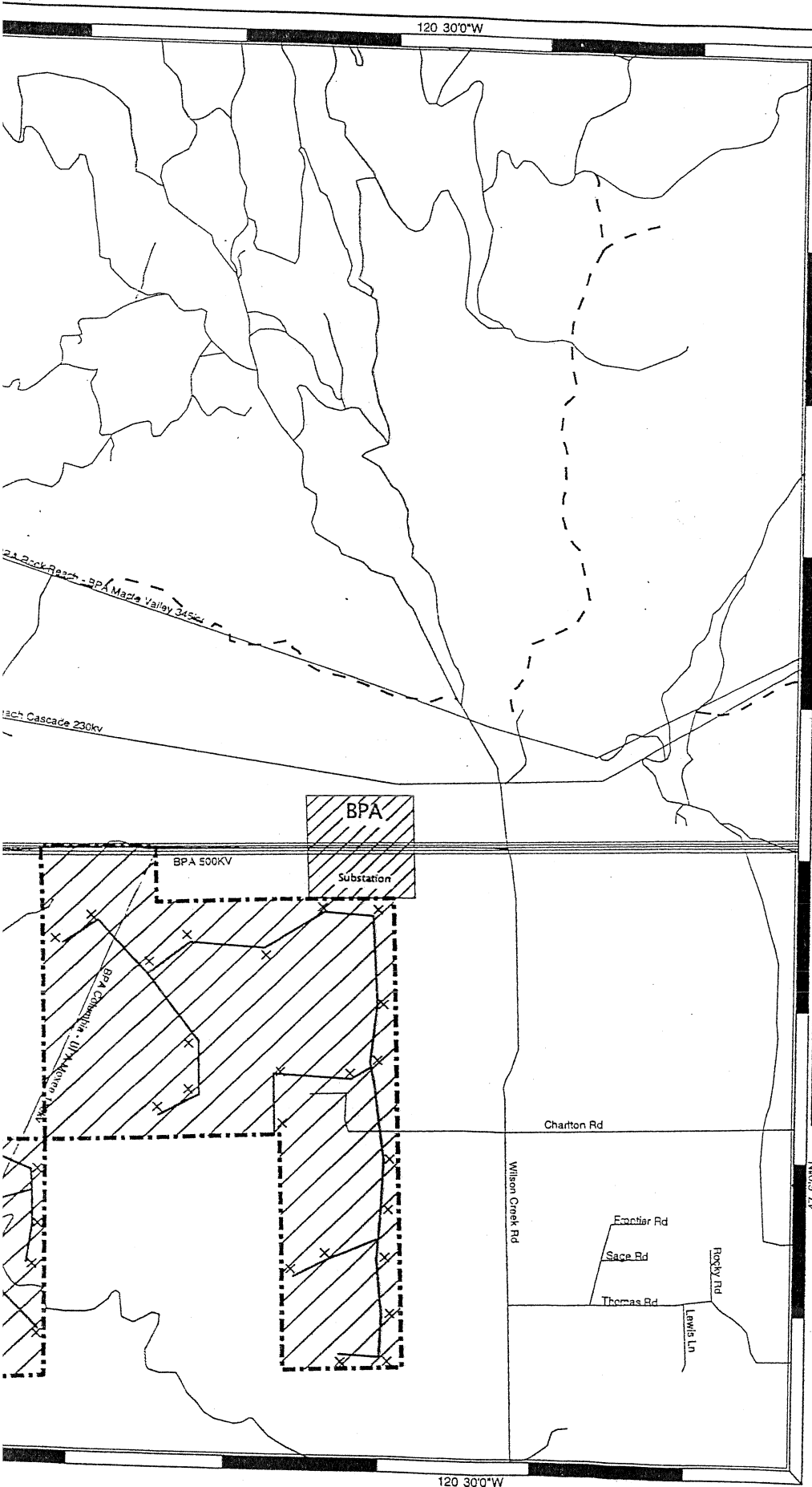


Kittitas County, Washington



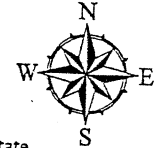
Legend

- × Turbine Location
- [Cross-hatch pattern] Project Area
- [Dashed rectangle] Preliminary Substation Location
- [Cross-hatch pattern] Wetlands
- [Solid line] Streams and Rivers
- [Dashed line] Irrigation Canals
- [Thin solid line] Regional Transmission Lines
- [Diagonal lines] BPA Substation
- ▲ Active Raptor Nesting
- [Diagonal lines] Elk Wintering Habitat
- [Diagonal lines] Mule Deer Wintering Habitat
- [Vertical lines] Riparian Habitat

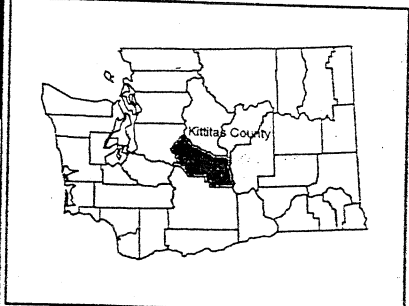


Kittitas County, Washington

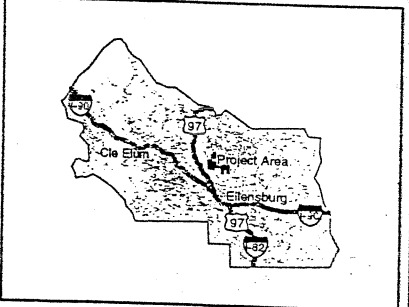
Figure 16
Project Area
with Project Road Network
and Turbine Locations
(120 Turbines)



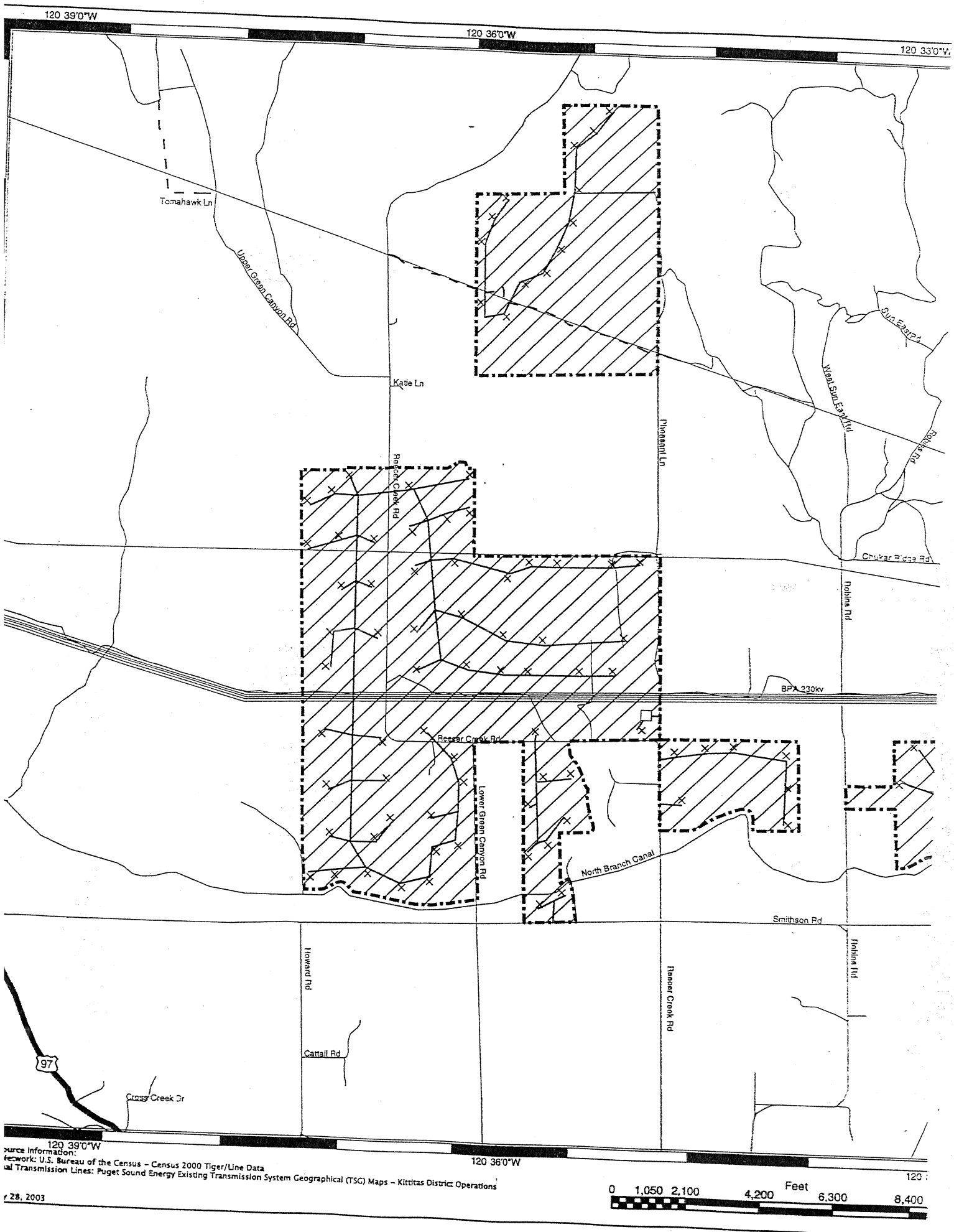
Washington State



Kittitas County, Washington



- Legend
- x Turbine Location
 - [Dashed Line] Project Area
 - [Hatched Box] Preliminary Substation Location
 - [Thick Solid Line] Interstate and U.S. Highways
 - [Solid Line] State and County Roads
 - [Thin Solid Line] Local Roads
 - [Dashed Line] Primitive Roads
 - [Thin Solid Line] Regional Transmission Lines
 - [Hatched Box] BPA Substation
 - [Solid Line] Project Road Network



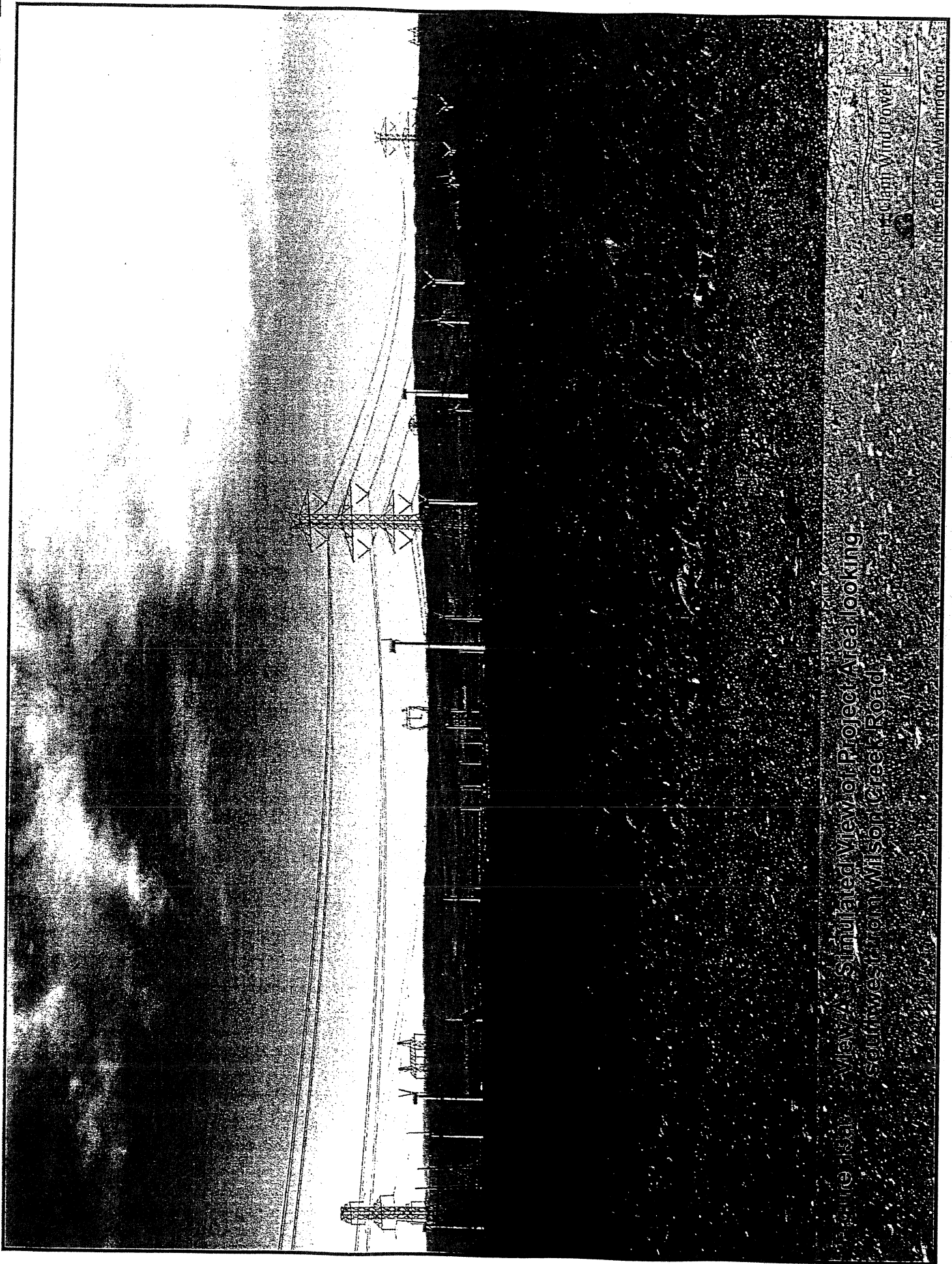


Figure 10-10 View A - Simulated View of Project Area looking South West from Wilson Creek Road

Project Name: Wilson Creek Road
Project Location: Wilson Creek Road
Project Description: Wilson Creek Road

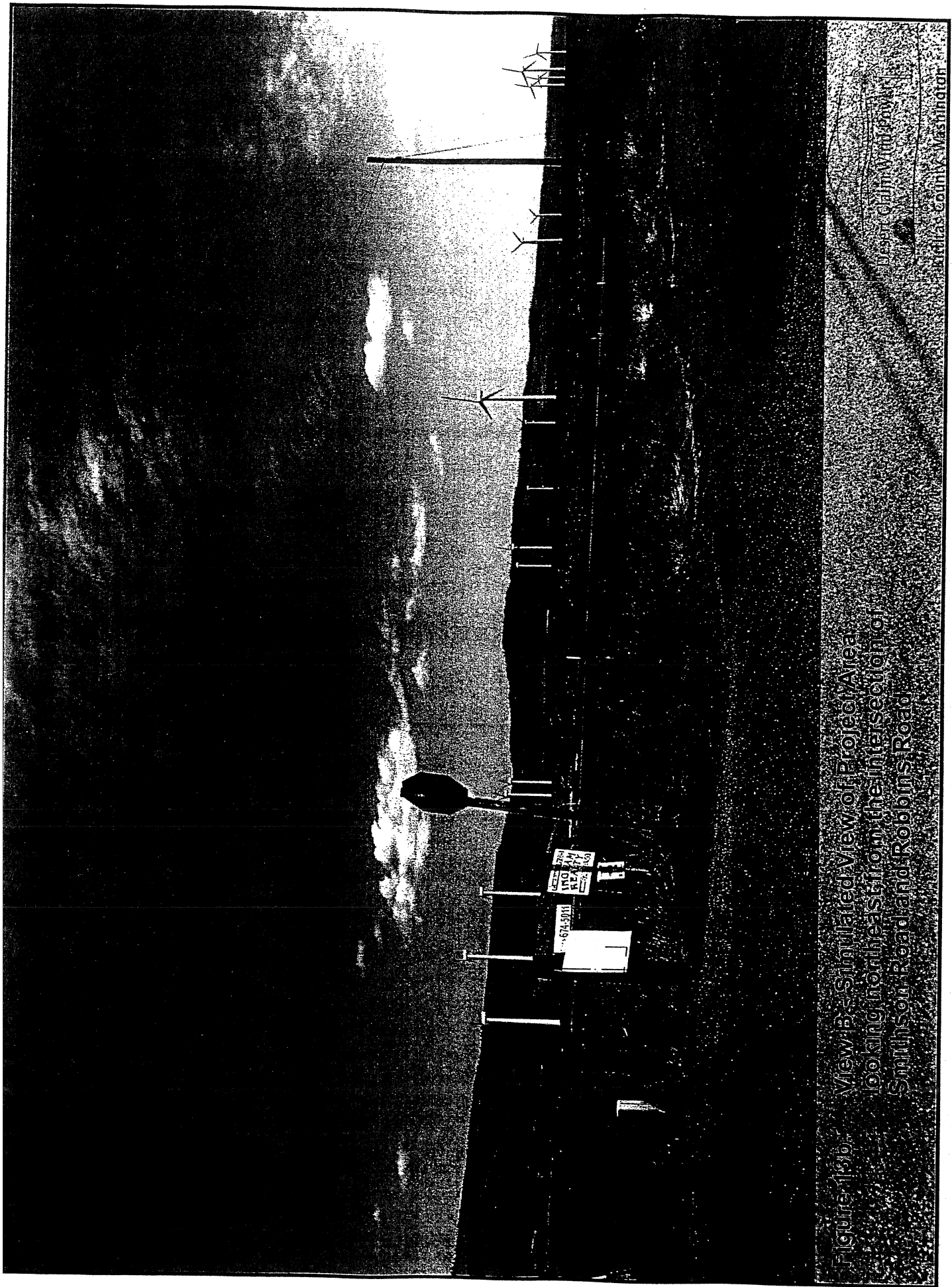
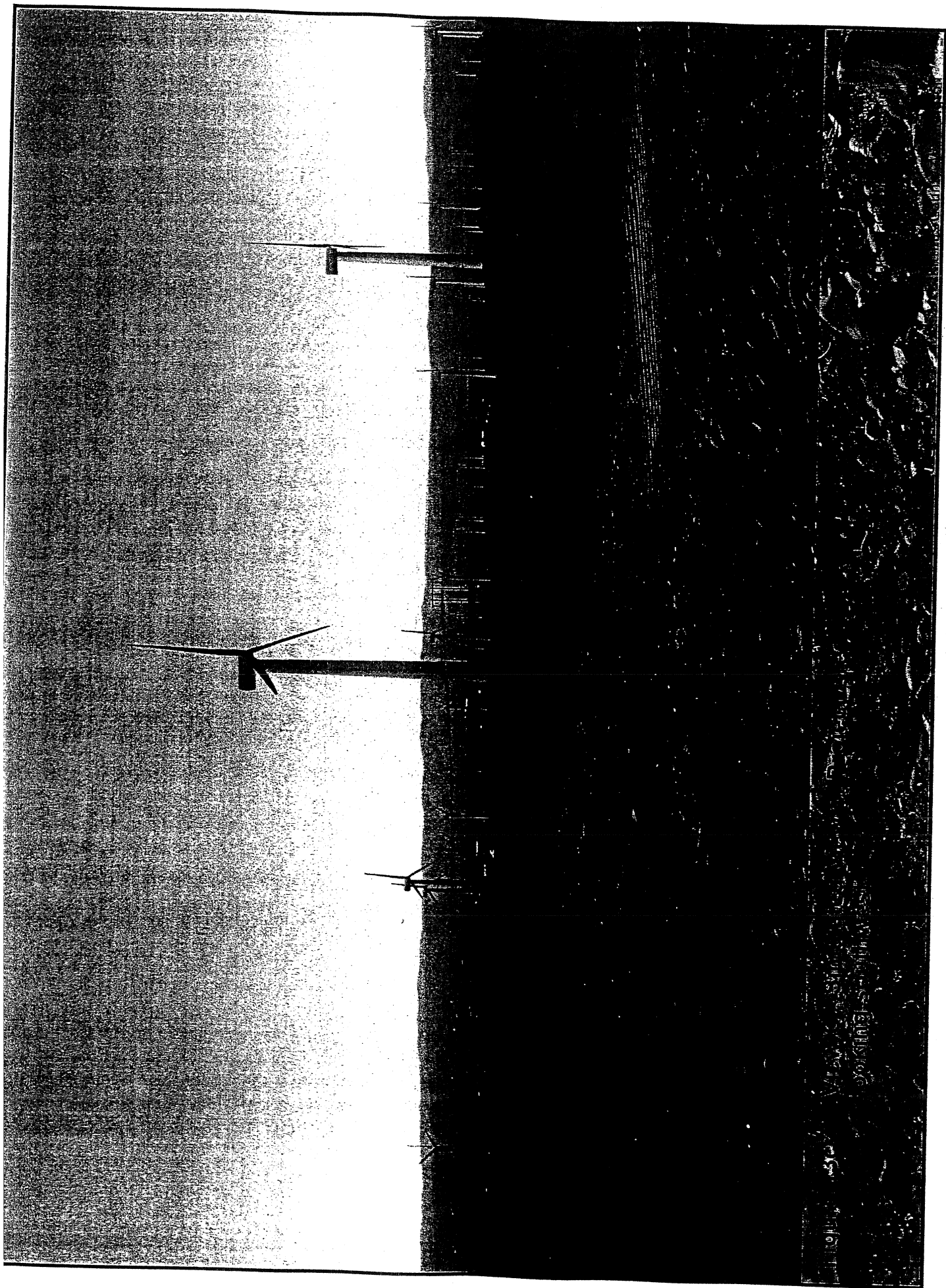
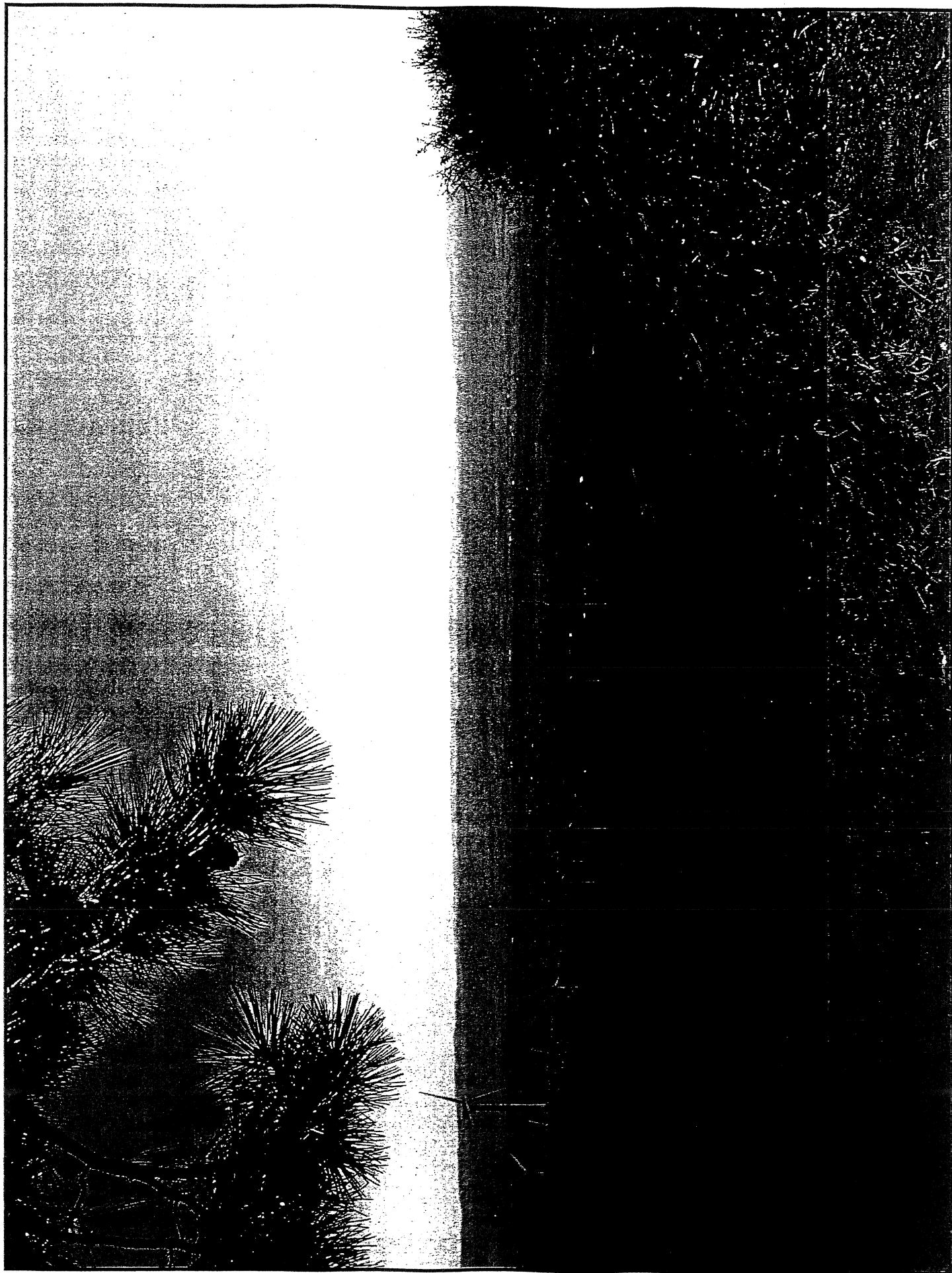
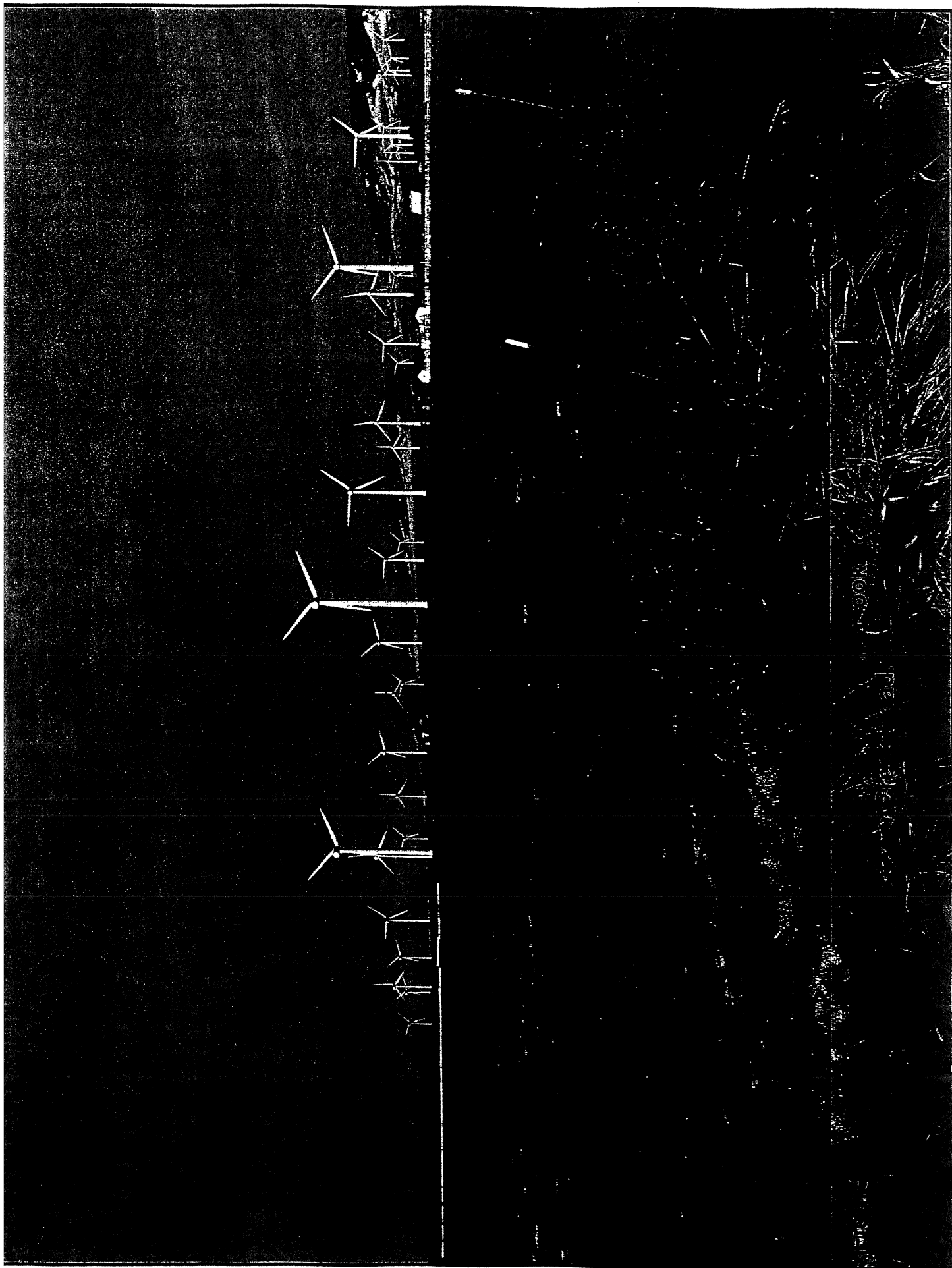


Figure 113b. View B - Simulated View of Project Area
Looking Northeast from the Intersection of
Smithson Road and Robbins Road

WEST COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON
KILLAS COUNTY, WASHINGTON







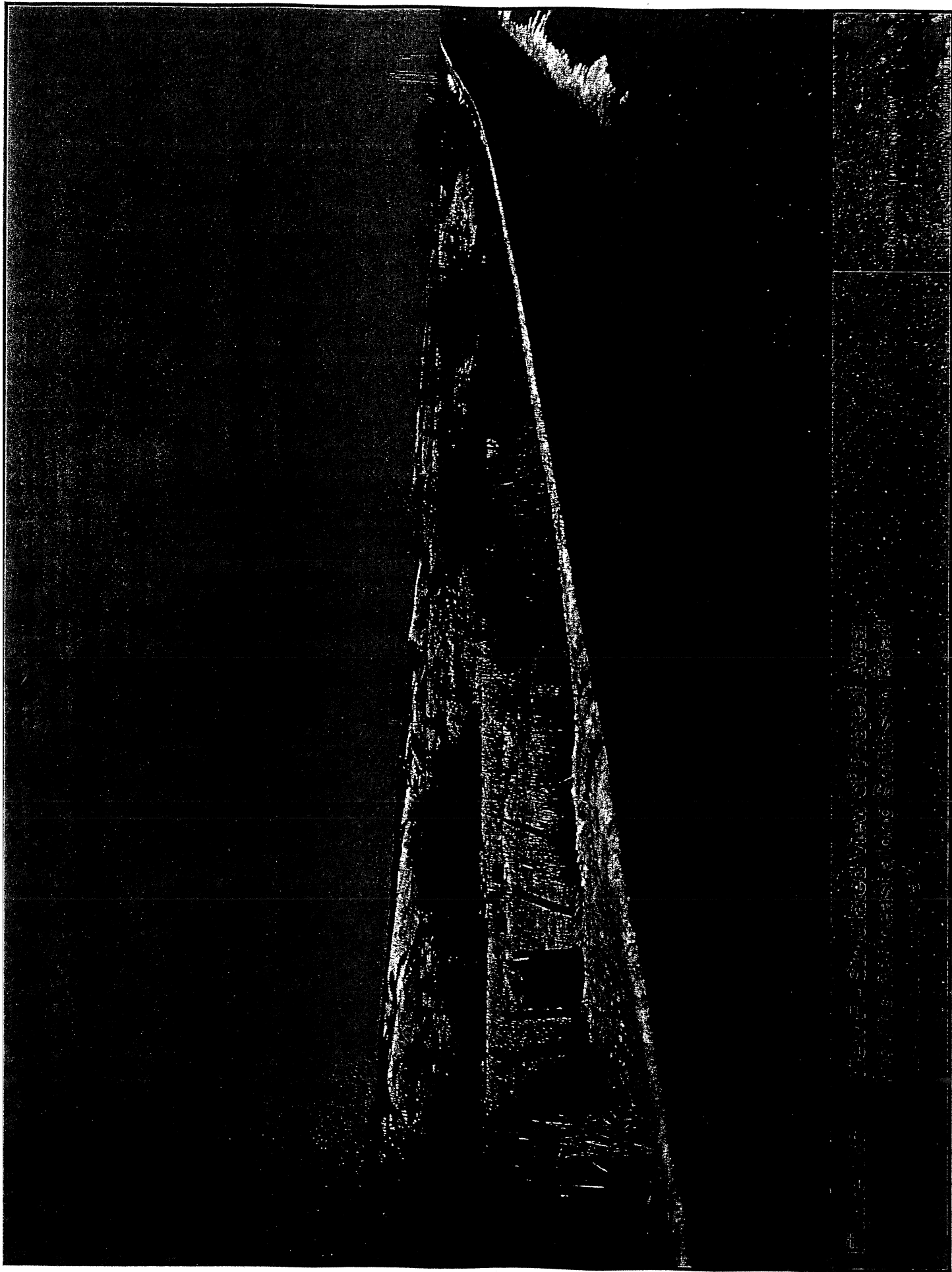
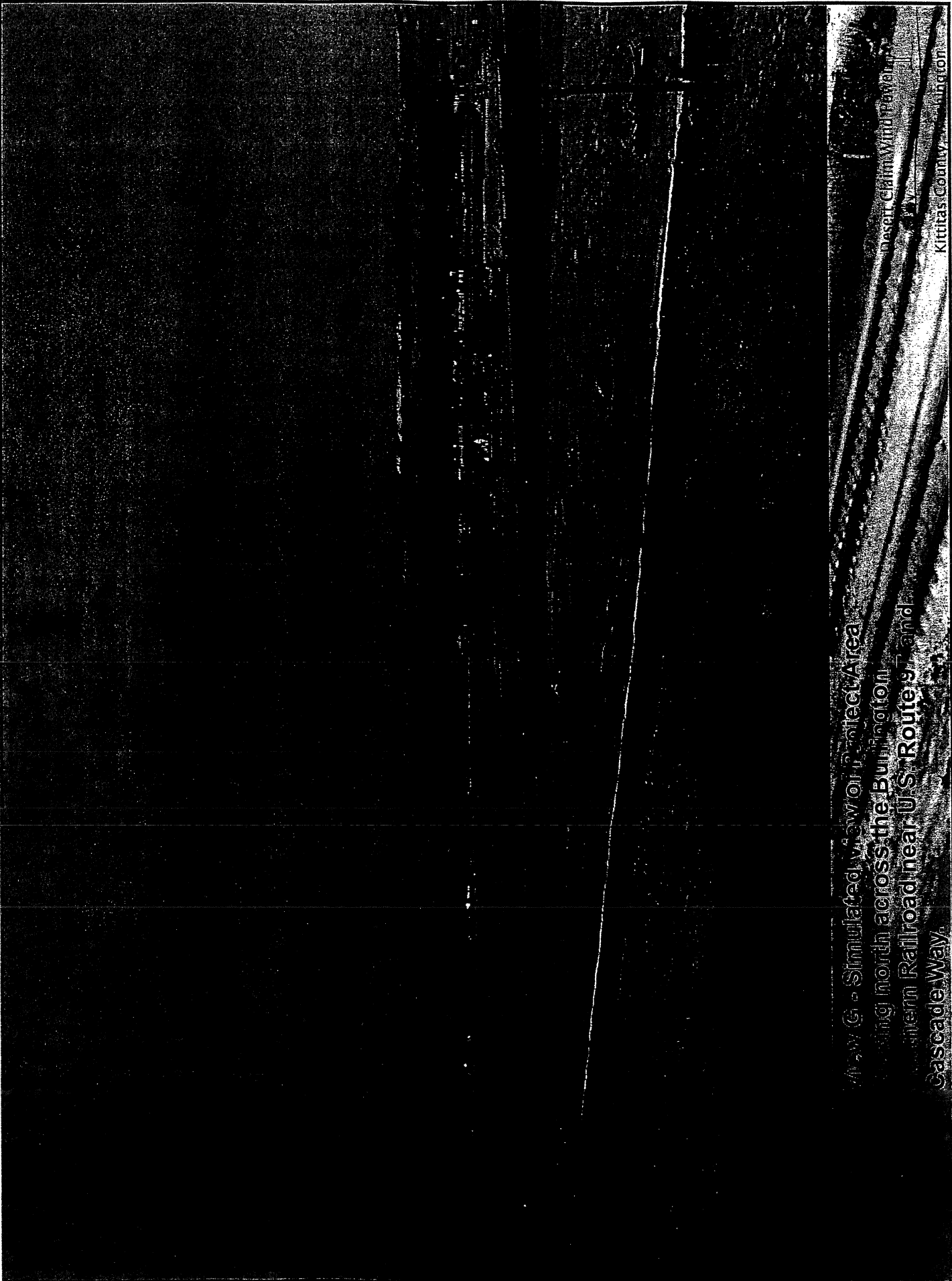


FIG. 1. Aerial view of the area
of the first long exposure.



View G - Simulated View of Protected Area
Looking North across the Bunkerton
Northern Railroad near U.S. Route 97 and
Cascade Way.

Desert Claim Wind Power
Kittitas County Washington

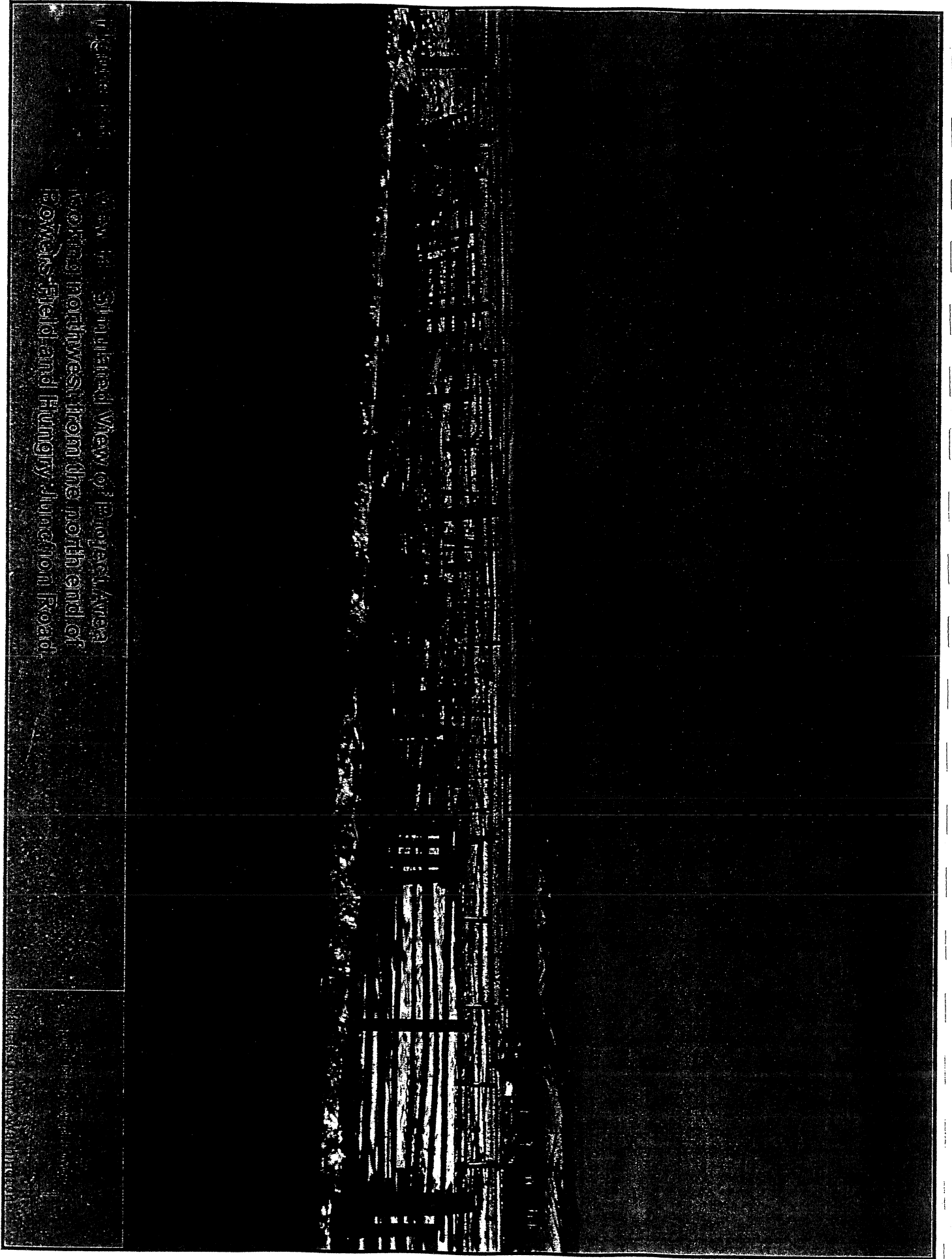
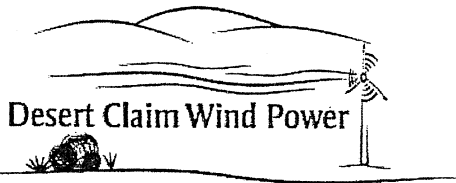
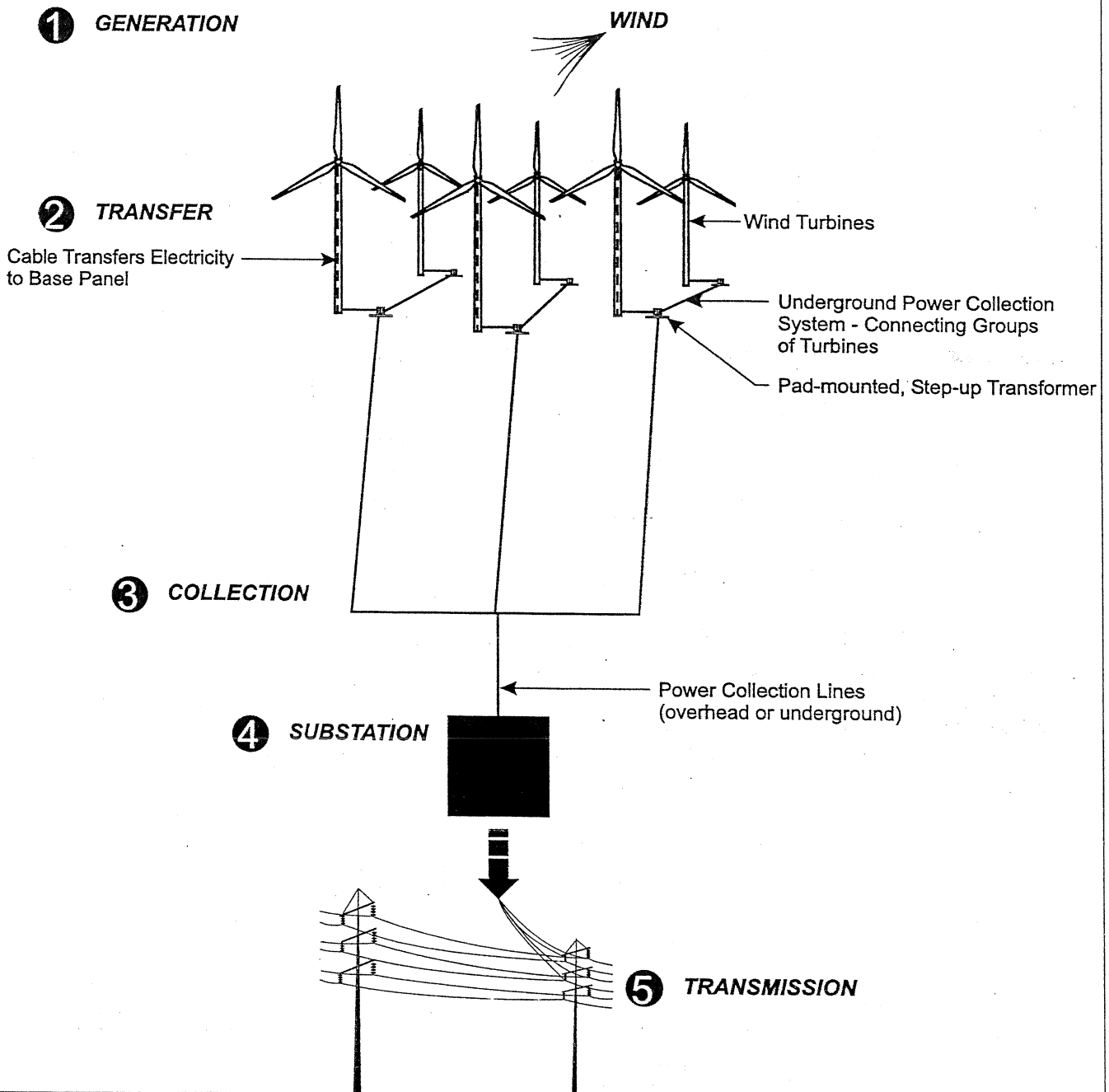


Figure 1. Simulated View of Proposed Area
Looking Northwest from the north end of
Bowers Field and Hungry Junction Road.

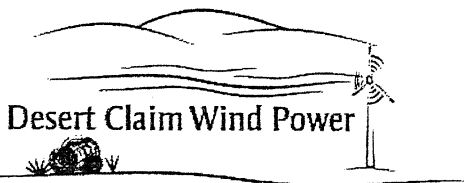


Kittitas County, Washington

Figure 7
HOW
WIND ENERGY PROJECTS WORK



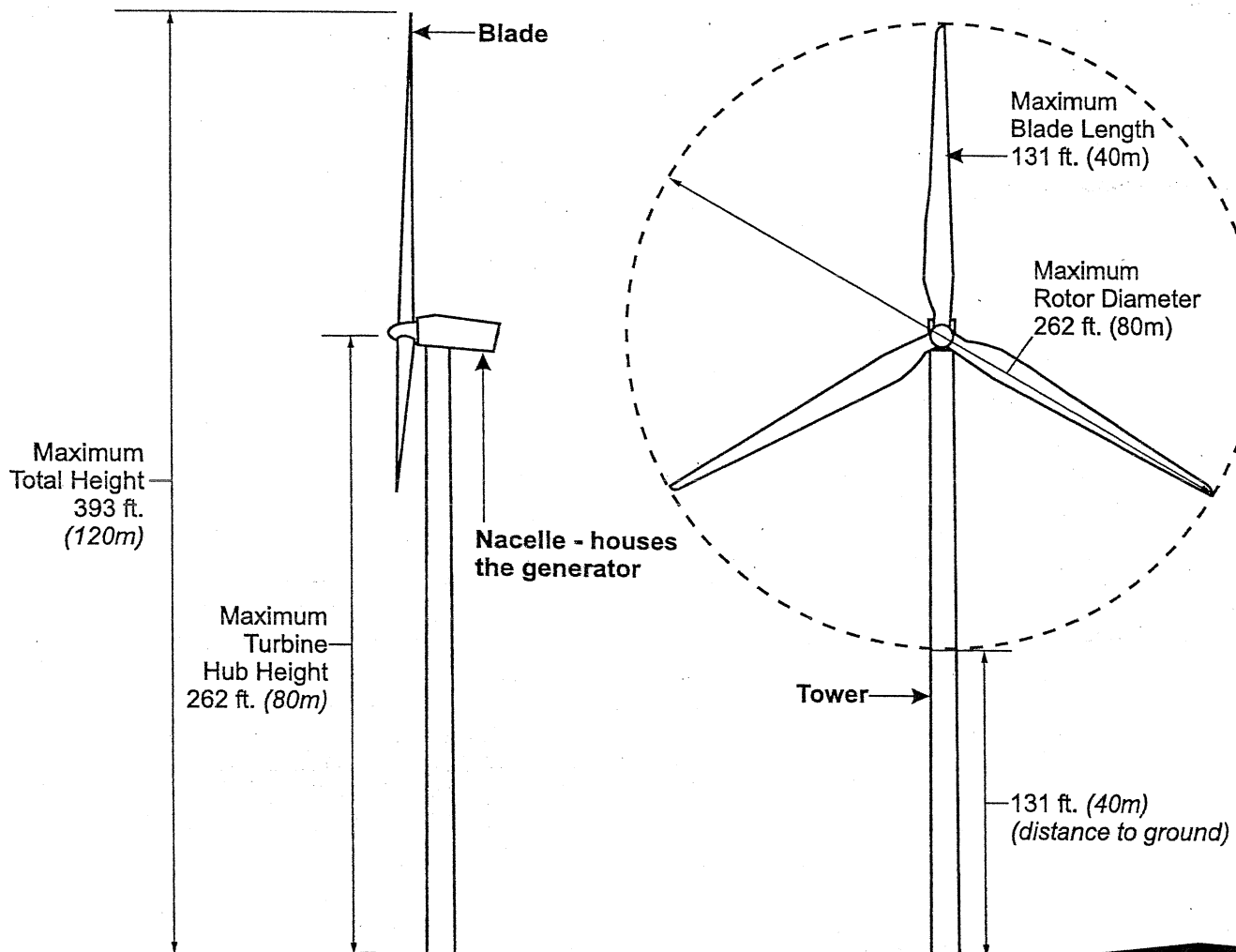
Not to Scale



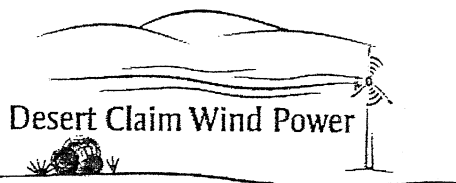
Kittitas County, Washington

Figure 8

**TURBINE DIAGRAM:
MAXIMUM HEIGHT AND ROTOR DIAMETER**
Turbine Output: Minimum 1.5 MW



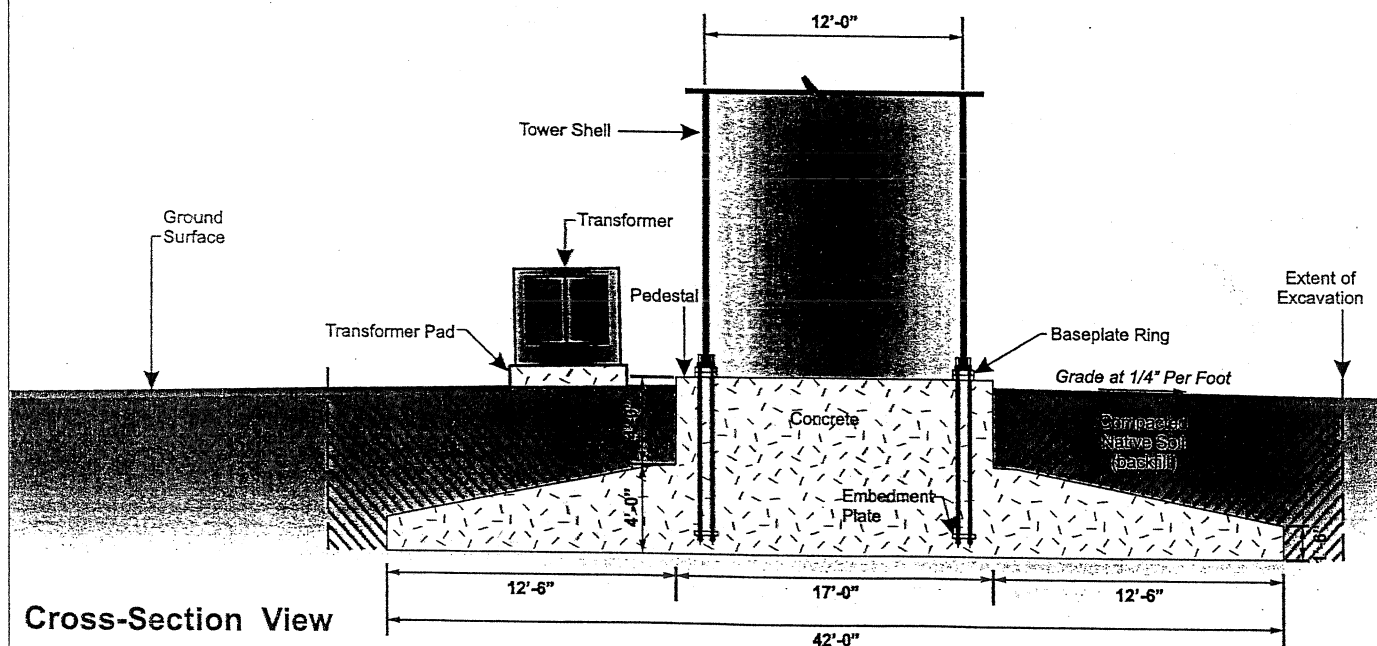
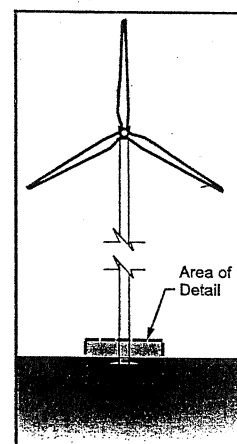
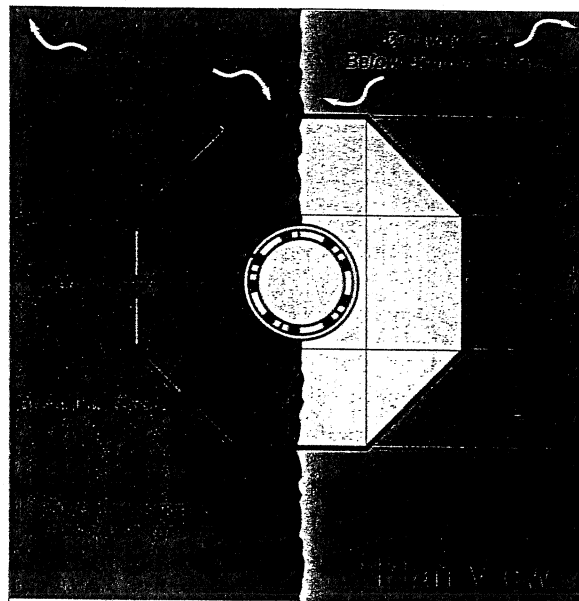
Not to Scale



Kittitas County, Washington

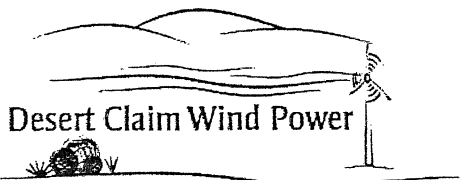
Figure 9

TYPICAL TURBINE FOUNDATIONS (INVERTED T)



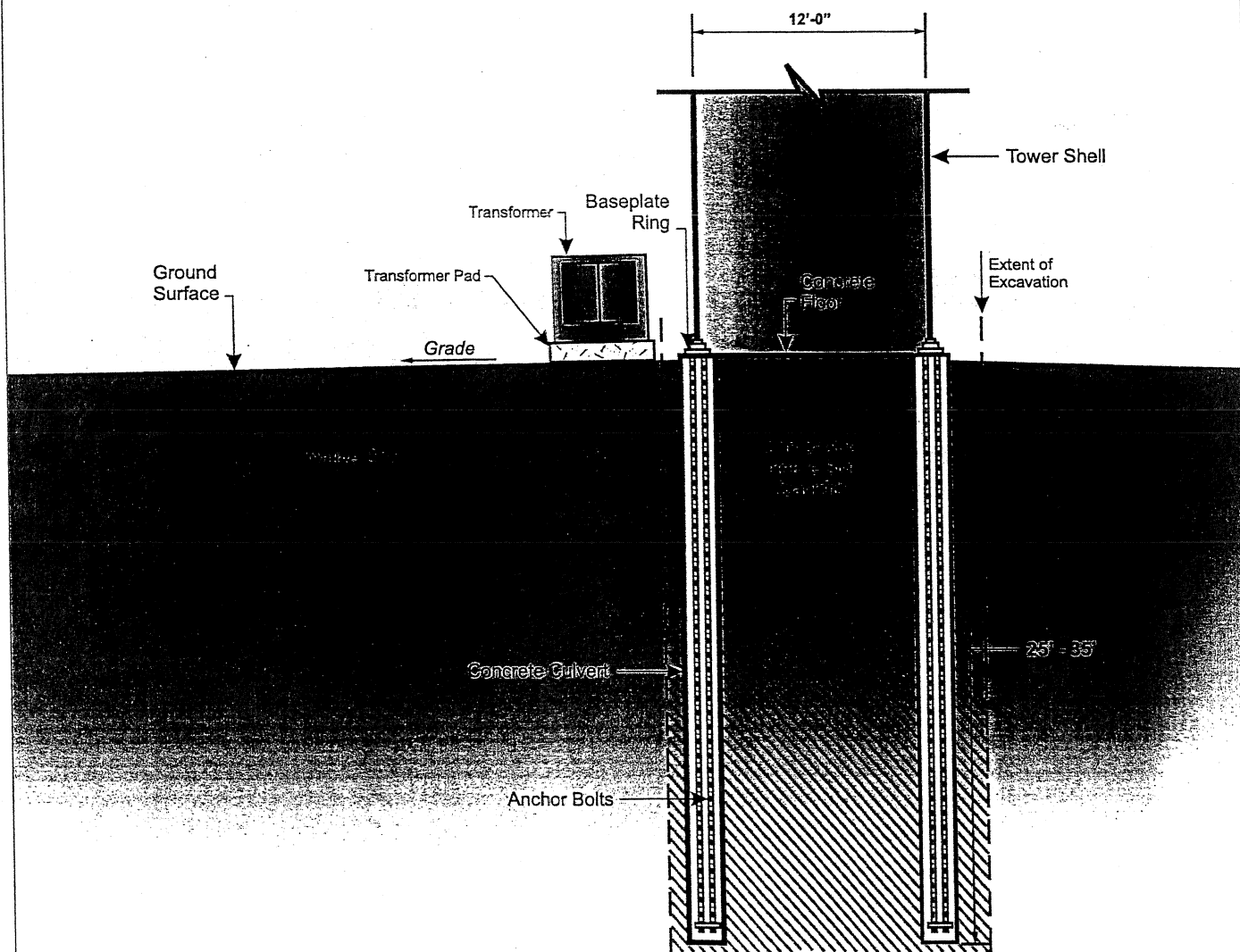
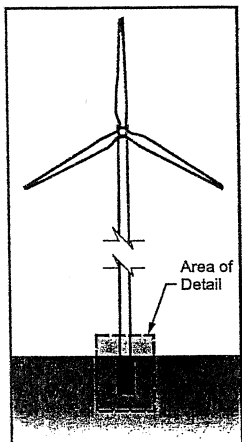
Not to Scale

INVERTED T TYPE FOUNDATION



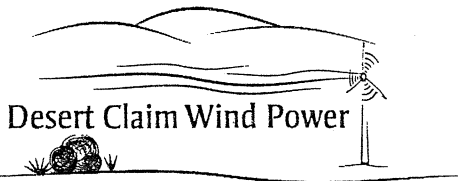
Kittitas County, Washington

Figure 10
TYPICAL TURBINE
FOUNDATIONS
(PILE)



Not to Scale

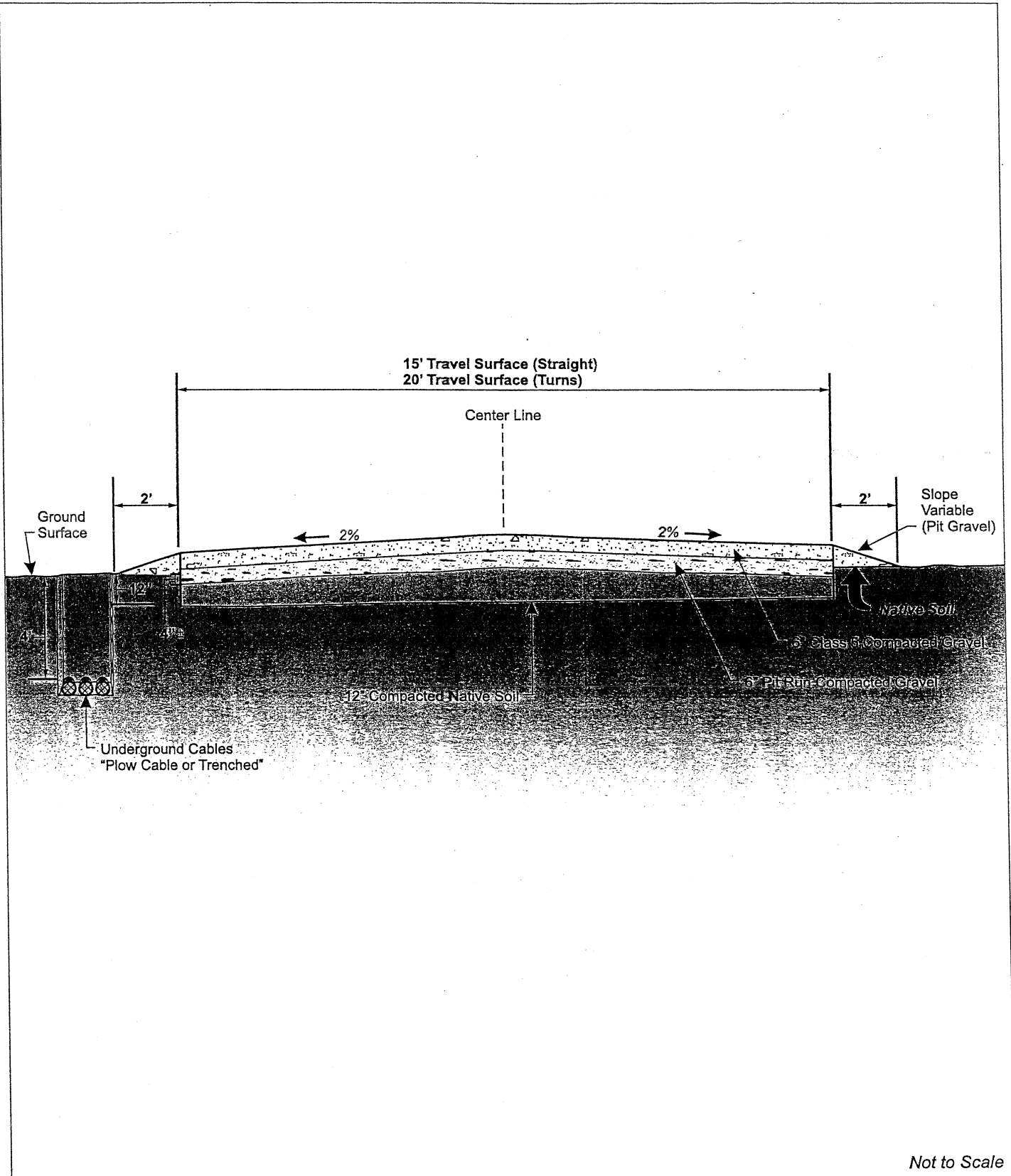
PILE TYPE FOUNDATION



Kittitas County, Washington

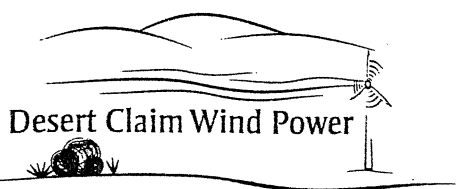
Figure 17

TYPICAL ROAD CROSS-SECTION



D

**PART D: SIGNATURES OF PROJECT
AREA LANDOWNERS**

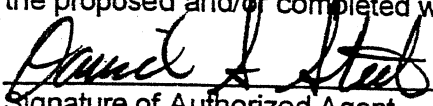


Desert Claim Wind Power

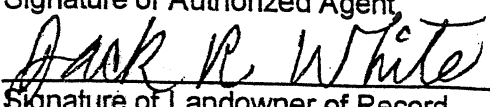
1. Landowner (s):
Jack R. White
Joanne M. Wade
13332 SE 195th Street
Renton, WA 98058
2. Authorized Agent:
David Steeb
3. Contact person for application: David Steeb
4. Legal Description of Property, Tax Parcel Number, Size (See attached sheets for details on each parcel)

TWP	RGE	SECTION	PARCEL	ACRES
Location: Reecer Creek Road				
• 19-	18-	17000-	0004	76.1
• 19-	18-	17000-	0005	76.1
• 19-	18-	20000-	0002	39.1
• 19-	18-	20000-	0003	80.0
• 19-	18-	20000-	0004	78.2
• 19-	18-	20000-	0005	80.0
• 19-	18-	20000-	0007	39.1
Location: Lower Green Canyon Road				
• 19-	18-	29000-	0001	404.0
• 19-	18-	29000-	0002	101.6
• 19-	18-	29000-	0003	21.5
• 19-	18-	29000-	0006	16.0

5. "Application is hereby made for permit(s) to authorize the activities described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, such information is true, complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities. I hereby grant to the agencies to which this application is made, the right to enter the above-described location(s) to inspect the proposed and/or completed work."


Signature of Authorized Agent

7/25/02
Date


Signature of Landowner of Record

7/28/02
Date


Signature of Landowner of Record

7/28/02
Date

Desert Claim Wind Power

1. Landowner (s):
J. P. Roan and Jan Roan
13991 Reecer Creek Road
Ellensburg, WA 98926
2. Authorized Agent:
Desert Claim Wind Power
3. Contact person for application: David Steeb
4. Legal Description of Property, Tax Parcel Number, Size (See attached sheets for details on each parcel)

Location:

TWP	RGE	SECTION	PARCEL	ACRES
19	18	21	19-18-21000-0001	2.50
19	18	17	19-18-17000-0006	153.50
19	18	17	19-18-17010-0003	1.83
19	18	20	19-18-20000-0001	158.20
19	18	20	19-18-20000-0006	157.10
19	18	21	19-18-21000-0002	667.60

5. "Application is hereby made for permit(s) to authorize the activities described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, such information is true, complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities. I hereby grant to the agencies to which this application is made, the right to enter the above-described location(s) to inspect the proposed and/or completed work."



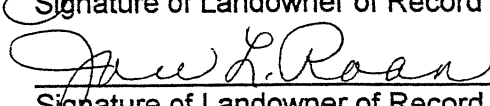
Signature of Authorized Agent

10/8/02
Date



Signature of Landowner of Record

9-3-02
Date



Signature of Landowner of Record

9-3-02
Date

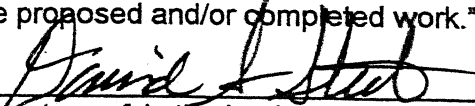
Desert Claim Wind Power

1. Landowner (s):
Nelson Ranch
16234 6th Avenue NW
Seattle, WA 98177
2. Authorized Agent:
Desert Claim Wind Power
3. Contact person for application: David Steeb
4. Legal Description of Property, Tax Parcel Number, Size (See attached sheets for details on each parcel)

Location:

TWP	RGE	SECTION	PARCEL	ACRES
19	18	27	19-18-27000-0001	213.90
19	18	27	19-18-27000-0016	20.00
19	18	28	19-18-28000-0008	22.83
19	18	28	19-18-28000-0009	20.89
19	18	28	19-18-28000-0010	20.00
19	18	28	19-18-28000-0016	12.93
19	18	28	19-18-28000-0019	92.39
19	18	28	19-18-28000-0021	.49
19	18	28	19-18-28000-0022	3.00
19	18	28	19-18-28000-0023	3.00
19	18	28	19-18-28000-0024	3.00
19	18	28	19-18-28000-0025	3.00

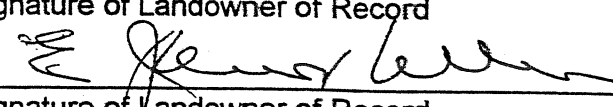
5. "Application is hereby made for permit(s) to authorize the activities described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, such information is true, complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities. I hereby grant to the agencies to which this application is made, the right to enter the above-described location(s) to inspect the proposed and/or completed work."


Signature of Authorized Agent

10/8/02
Date


Signature of Landowner of Record

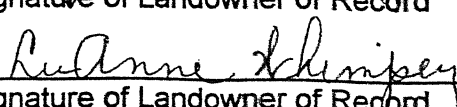
9/4/02
Date


Signature of Landowner of Record

9/4/02
Date


Signature of Landowner of Record

9/5/02
Date


Signature of Landowner of Record

9-5-02
Date

July 15, 2002

Desert Claim Wind Power

1. Landowner (s):

Thomas V. Morrison and Virginia D. Morrison
1607 W. Dollarway
Ellensburg, WA 98926

Chester J. Morrison
2607 Judge Ronald Road
Ellensburg, WA 98926

Bertha Morrison
9131 Naneum Road
Ellensburg, WA 98926

2. Authorized Agent:

Desert Claim Wind Power

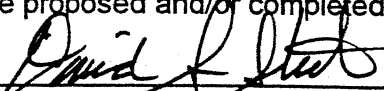
3. Contact person for application: David Steeb

4. Legal Description of Property, Tax Parcel Number, Size (See attached sheets for details on each parcel)

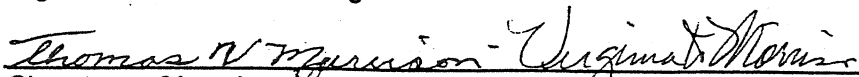
Location:

TWP	RGE	SECTION	PARCEL	ACRES
19	19	30	19-19-30000-0002	305.22
19	18	25	19-18-25000-0001	640.00
19	19	31	19-19-31000-0003	302.20

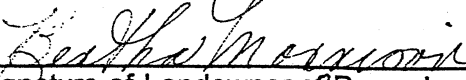
5. "Application is hereby made for permit(s) to authorize the activities described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, such information is true, complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities. I hereby grant to the agencies to which this application is made, the right to enter the above-described location(s) to inspect the proposed and/or completed work."


Signature of Authorized Agent

10/8/02
Date


Signature of Landowner of Record

9-11-02
Date


Signature of Landowner of Record

9/5/2002
Date


Signature of Landowner of Record

9/4/02
Date

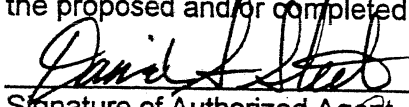
Desert Claim Wind Power

1. Landowner(s):
Kurt A. Linder and Sandra Johnson-Linder
107 N. Sampson
Ellensburg, WA, 98926
2. Authorized Agent:
Desert Claim Wind Power
3. Contact person for application: David Steeb
4. Legal Description of Property, Tax Parcel Number, Size (See attached sheets for details on each parcel)

Location:

TWP	RGE	SECTION	PARCEL	ACRES
19	18	35	19-18-35000-0001	294.20

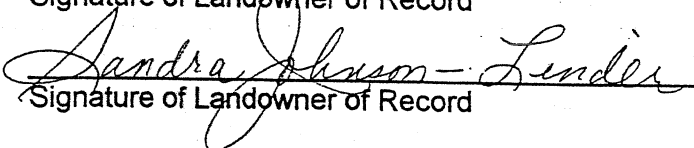
5. "Application is hereby made for permit(s) to authorize the activities described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, such information is true, complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities. I hereby grant to the agencies to which this application is made, the right to enter the above-described location(s) to inspect the proposed and/or completed work."


Signature of Authorized Agent

10/8/02
Date


Signature of Landowner of Record

8/22/02
Date


Signature of Landowner of Record

8/22/02
Date

Desert Claim Wind Power

1. Landowner (s):
Claude F. Frable
463 Pheasant Ln.
Ellensburg, WA 98926
2. Authorized Agent:
Desert Claim Wind Power
3. Contact person for application: David Steeb
4. Legal Description of Property, Tax Parcel Number, Size (See attached sheets for details on each parcel)

Location:

TWP	RGE	SECTION	PARCEL	ACRES
19	18	09	19-18-09000-0001	160
19	18	04	19-18-04000-0008	100
19	18	09	19-18-09000-0002	320
19	18	04	19-18-04000-0006	60

5. "Application is hereby made for permit(s) to authorize the activities described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, such information is true, complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities. I hereby grant to the agencies to which this application is made, the right to enter the above-described location(s) to inspect the proposed and/or completed work."



Signature of Authorized Agent

8/22/02

Date



Signature of Landowner of Record

8-21-02

Date

Desert Claim Wind Power

1. Landowner (s):
Milt Femrite
9231 Smithson Rd.
Ellensburg, WA 98926
2. Authorized Agent:
Desert Claim Wind Power
3. Contact person for application: David Steeb
4. Legal Description of Property, Tax Parcel Number, Size (See attached sheets for details on each parcel)

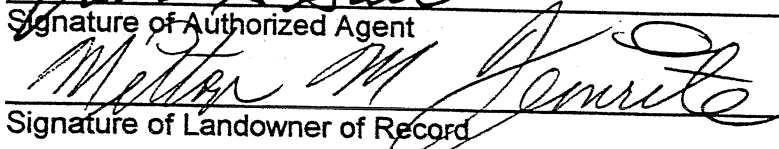
Location:

TWP	RGE	SECTION	PARCEL	ACRES
19	18	26	19-18-26000-0022	207.55
19	18	26	19-18-26000-0020	20.05
19	18	26	19-18-26000-0013	20.00
19	18	24	19-18-24000-0003	80.00

5. "Application is hereby made for permit(s) to authorize the activities described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, such information is true, complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities. I hereby grant to the agencies to which this application is made, the right to enter the above-described location(s) to inspect the proposed and/or completed work."


Signature of Authorized Agent

10/2/02
Date


Signature of Landowner of Record

10-8-02
Date

Desert Claim Wind Power

1. Landowner (s):
Scott and Shirley Doman
22953 N. Starbird Rd.
Mt Vernon, WA 98274
2. Authorized Agent:
Desert Claim Wind Power
3. Contact person for application: David Steeb
4. Legal Description of Property, Tax Parcel Number, Size (See attached sheets for details on each parcel)

Location:

TWP	RGE	SECTION	PARCEL	ACRES
19	18	09	19-18-09000-0003	160.00

5. "Application is hereby made for permit(s) to authorize the activities described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, such information is true, complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities. I hereby grant to the agencies to which this application is made, the right to enter the above-described location(s) to inspect the proposed and/or completed work."



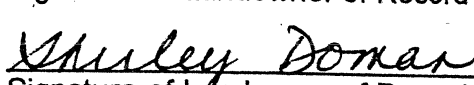
Signature of Authorized Agent

10/8/02
Date



Signature of Landowner of Record

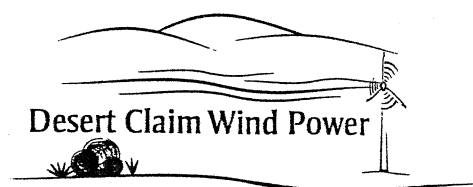
8/29/02
Date



Signature of Landowner of Record

8/29/02
Date

**PART E: LANDOWNERS OWNING
PARCELS CONTIGUOUS TO THE
PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY**



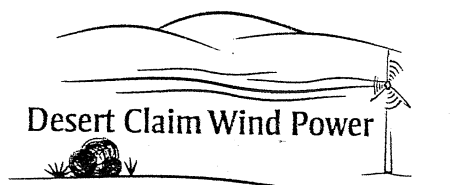
**DESERT CLAIM WIND POWER
ADJACENT LANDOWNER LISTING**

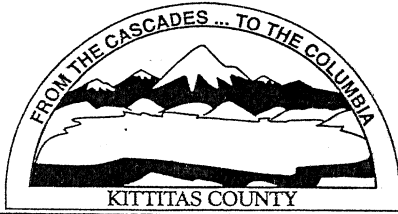
<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>ZIP CODE</u>
BONNEVILLE POWER ADM	PO BOX 3621	PORTLAND	OR	97208
BOWYER, JOHN	14708 CONNELLY ROAD	SNOHOMISH	WA	98296
BRUHN, JONATHAN	19225 BOTHELL-EVERETT HWY	BOTHELL	WA	98012
BURKE, PATRICK	980 BURKE RD	CLE ELUM	WA	98922
BURTCHETT, LEE	4991 AIRPORT RD	CLE ELUM	WA	98922
CHOUDARY, ALLA D	PO BOX 637	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
CONKLIN, KURT E.	71 CASEY DR	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
DAILY, JOHN W. JR.	1641 PHEASANT LANE	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
DAWSON, SHIRLEY A.	2611 VANTAGE HWY	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OF AMERICA, INC.	4025 DELRIDGE WAY SW STE 100	SEATTLE	WA	98106
DINAVI CORP	PO BOX 1223	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
DUNNING, LORNE & JEANNE FAMILY PARTNERSHIP	3990 BRICK MILL RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
EARLEY, ANIELA M.	1312 PRINCETON AVENUE	PHILADELPHIA	PA	19111
FARRAR, WALTER L. & GAIL L. FARRAR	1650 GAME FARM ROAD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
FEMRITE, MILTON M.	9231 SMITHSON RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
FERNANDEZ, ANTHONY	PO BOX 61405	VANCOUVER	WA	98666
GAMON, RALPH E.	310 S MAPLE ST	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
GRUETER, WILLIAM J. & PATRICIA M. GRUETER	2544 ROBBINS RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
HABERMAN, GEORGE J.	408 W 12TH AVE	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
HESLIP, EDESL B	PO BOX 792	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
HOUPLIN, BETTY LEE	PO BOX 1506	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
HUNT, CAROLYN A.	4930 SMITHSON RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
HUNT, PEGGY	5490 SMITHSON ROAD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
JACKSON, ROBERT L	14900 REECER CREEK RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
JOHNSON, EUGENE R	11401 WILSON CREEK RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
KAMROWSKI, ARTHUR J.	12403 116TH AVE COURT EAST	PUYALLUP	WA	98374
KIDDER, DENNIS G. TRUSTEES	11997 THORP PRAIRIE RD	CLE ELUM	WA	98922
KINNEAR, EARL P	PO BOX 66656	BURIEN	WA	98166
KROEGER, WILLIAM D.	1440 PHEASANT LANE	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
LAYMAN, RICHARD M.	1551 CRUSHER CANYON	SELAH	WA	98942
LEE, DAVID G.	5821 ROBBINS RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
MARVIN, ROSS B	8475 GLENWOOD RD SW	PORT ORCHARD	WA	98367
MC LAUGHLIN, DONALD J.	5241 ROBBINS ROAD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
MILLER, RICHARD D. & EUNICE R. WEICHT	4791 ROBBINS RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
MONTGOMERY, DONALD G	10781 WILSON CR RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
MORAITES, TERI L	19280 REECER CREEK RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
NELSON, E JAMES & LYNN L. WHIMPEY	16234 6TH AVE NW	SEATTLE	WA	98117
NEUMEISTER, DON W.	6690 LOWER GREEN CANYON	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
OZONE INVESTMENTS	21513 23RD ST CT E	SUMNER	WA	98390
PARSEL, MARLA	13043 REECER CREEK RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
PRICE, PAUL R	16281 REECER CREEK RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
REID, GEORGE A.	530 N 179TH PL	SEATTLE	WA	98133
REUBLE, LAWRENCE & MARLA PARSEL	13043 REECER CREEK RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
RIDENOUR, WALTER R.	5391 SMITHSON RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
ROAN, JAMES P	13991 REECER CREEK RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
SCHANTZ, CHARLES	PO BOX 157	RAVENSDALE	WA	98031
SHUGART, KARLA J	110 W 6TH AVE PMB 270	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
STANAVICH, MIKE	8400 SMITHSON RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
STATE OF WASHINGTON (DNR)	PO BOX 47000	OLYMPIA	WA	98054
STROLE, JEFFERY A	2546 ROBBINS RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
THI BUI, OANH THUY	6215 122ND AVE SE	BELLEVUE	WA	98006
VAN DE GRAFF, DICK	1691 MIDVALE RD	SUNNYSIDE	WA	98944
WADE, JOANNE M. & JACK R. WHITE	13332 SE 195TH ST	RENTON	WA	98058
WELCHER, FRED S	4706 136TH ST CT E	TACOMA	WA	98446
WILKINSON, J. MARILYN	13621 WILSON CREEK RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
WOODCOCK, DAVID L.	4261 ROBBINS RD	ELLENSBURG	WA	98926
ZUPPE, MINNIE A.	1004 BALSAM ST	BOISE	ID	83706

ORIGIN OF THE DESERT CLAIM NAME

The name Desert Claim is based on a historic United States land claim program originally enacted through the Homestead Act by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862. Portions of Kittitas County were originally settled under the Act. The program allowed people to "claim" public lands turned over to private citizens through this Act. The government wanted to encourage people to invest in such lands and to create productive lands on which people could make a living. Settlers were required to "live, build a home, make improvements, and farm for 5 years" before they received a patent "for the land." In most cases, such an undertaking took courage, planning, endurance, and especially commitment and hard work by those early pioneers of Kittitas County.

Desert Claim staff learned of the land claim program while discussing family histories with the Project's landowners. Today, these descendants are continuing in the footsteps of their ancestors by improving the land's productivity. Now, instead of claiming fallow land, the Project would "harvest" the strong winds that regularly blow from the upper valley down across the flat northern Kittitas Valley. The name Desert Claim links the Desert Claim Project and the Valley's past and culture, while reflecting the ethics, values, and traditions of making productive use of the land through sustainable uses of the County's natural resources.





Kittitas County

Community Development Services

411 N. Ruby, Suite 2, Ellensburg, WA 98926
Telephone: (509) 962-7506 ■ Facsimile: (509) 962-7697

MEMORANDUM

TO: Federal Aviation Administration
Federal Communication Commission
Wa St Dept. Ecology - SEPA Registrar
Wa St Dept. Ecology - Yakima
Wa State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Wa St Dept. Natural Resources
Kittitas Co. Fire Marshal
Kittitas Co. Environmental Health
Kittitas Co. Prosecuting Attorney
Kittitas Co. Public Works
Kittitas County Sheriff's Dept.
Kittitas County Commissioners Office
Desert Claim Wind Power LLC
Kittitas County PUD
ROKT
Renewable Northwest Project
Adjacent Property Owners

Bonneville Power Administration
Kittitas Reclamation District
City of Ellensburg
City of Cle Elum
City of Roslyn
City of Kittitas
Kittitas Co. Plans Examiner
KITTCOM
Yakama Nation
Northwest Seed
Puget Sound Energy
Kittitas County Fire Dist. No. 2
Charter Communications
Ellensburg Telephone
Pacific Northwest Regional Council of Carpenters
EFSEC
CTED

FROM: Clay White
Planner II
Kittitas County Community Development Services

DATE: February 4th, 2003

SUBJECT: Desert Claim Wind Power LLC
NOTICE OF APPLICATION – Wind Resource Development Permit Z-2003-01

Enclosed please find a Notice of Application, SEPA Environmental Checklist, and related documents for the referenced application. Please retain these items for future reference. Interested parties may obtain copies of related file documents by contacting our office.

The submitted application is requesting a Resource Development Permit as described in KCC 17.61A by obtaining the following permits:

- A Development Agreement to set forth the development standards for this project.
- A site-specific zone change that would overlay the existing Forest and Range and Agricultural-20 zoning with a Wind Resource Overlay Zoning.
- A site-specific amendment to the Kittitas County Comprehensive Plan from a Rural designation to Wind Resource Overlay District.

Your comments are sought prior to issuance of a threshold determination pursuant to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). Written comments may be submitted to the Kittitas County Community Development Services Department, 411 N Ruby Suite 2, Ellensburg, WA, 98926. An open record hearing has not been scheduled at this time.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

WRITTEN COMMENTS MUST BE SUBMITTED NO LATER THAN MARCH 6TH, 2003

Notice of Application

Pursuant to 15A.03 KCC, notice is hereby given that Kittitas County did on January 29th 2003, receive a complete application (as defined under 15A.03.040(C)) from Desert Claim Wind Power LLC for a Windfarm consisting of a maximum of 120 wind turbines with a maximum height of 393ft and maximum width of 262ft. This application will entail the following permitting processes:

- A Development Agreement to set forth the development standards for this project.
- A site-specific zone change that would overlay the existing Forest and Range and Agricultural-20 zoning with a Wind Resource Overlay Zoning.
- A site-specific amendment to the Kittitas County Comprehensive Plan from a Rural designation to Wind Resource Overlay District.

The proposed Windfarm would be located within portions of sections 04, 09, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 35 of T19N R18E, W.M. and sections 30 and 31 of T19N R19E, W.M., in Kittitas County. For specific parcel and siting specifications you are encouraged to contact the Kittitas County Community Development Services Dept.

Any person desiring to express his views, or to be notified of the action taken on this application should contact the Kittitas County Development Services Department. The submitted application and related file documents may be examined by the public at the Community Development Services Dept. Office between 8:00 AM & 5:00 PM @ 411 N Ruby STE 2, Ellensburg, WA 98926, (509) 962-7506. Staff Planner: Clay White.

Written comments from the public may be submitted to the Kittitas County Development Services Department no later than March 6th, 2003, after which a SEPA threshold determination will be issued pursuant to 43.21C RCW and WAC 197-11. An open record hearing has not been scheduled at this time.

Dated: February 6th, 2003
Publish: February 8th, 2003
February 15th, 2003